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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,237—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1898.

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P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1897.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler ..	26th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ..	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon ..	19th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April,
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule.....	9th "
* CLYDE	4 99	E.H. Gordon....	16th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon ..	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole.....	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ..	7th May,
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon ..	14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June,
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon..	11th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler..	18th "

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898,
MPERATRIX	T. Ramovich	4,213	1st April 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzs	3,820	12th Mar. 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
ISELA	L. Brelich.	4,233	21st Feb., 1898

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent,

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb., 1, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,285 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 21th inst.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th February, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	18th March 1898 Tuesday.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul.....	10th March.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th Feb., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,554 tons, on the 24th Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 25th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 26th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 24th Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,868 tons, on or about 11th March, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Agents.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1898.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Doo. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	4,580	3rd Mar., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 7, 1898

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globules Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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SEASON 1897-98.

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		Loaded. Cash. Rs. a. per 100	Loaded. Credit. Rs. a. per 100	Empty. Cash. Rs. a. per 100	Empty. Credit. Rs. a. per 100
Eley's Brown...	No. 10	12 0	13 8	4 0	4 8
	Nos. 12, 14, ,, 16, 20, ...	9 8	10 8	3 0	3 0

Full Ammunition Lists free on application.

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KEMP'S BURGUNDY BEAUNE	2 12	31 8	1 8	16 14
KEMP'S DRY CADIZ SHERRY	3 0	34 0	1 14	21 0
KEMP'S AMONTILLADO SHERRY	3 10	42 8	...	...
KEMP'S FINE INVALID'S PORT	3 0	34 0	1 14	21 0
KEMP'S FINE OLD BRANDY	3 0	34 12	..	...
KEMP'S SPECIALTY				
EDINA FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY	2 12	31 8	...	...

A FINE SELECTION OF CHOICE CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, HOCKS, MADEIRAS, CHAMPAGNES, LIQUEURS, SPIRITS, CORDIALS, BITTERS, &c., &c.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS

PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life. Rs. a.	Premiums limited to 25 years. Rs. a.	Premiums limited to 20 years. Rs. a.	Premiums limited to 15 years. Rs. a.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous. Rs. a.	20 years or at Death if previous. Rs. a.	15 years or at Death if previous. Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

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All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

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On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
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THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

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HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

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Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

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Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

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The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

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Incorporated by RoyalCharter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

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Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

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"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "IMPERATOR" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival, and request d to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and the claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before Steamer's departure, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
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TO LET.—THE GROUND FLOOR of the above Buildings, which will shortly be completed, suitable for Banks, Mercantile Offices, &c. The Buildings are fitted with the latest improvements. All particulars may be obtained from D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Oriental Life Assurance Company, Albert Building, Bombay.

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D. B. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of JOSHI LADHOO JIVRAJ of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

JOSHI KUVARJI JIVRAJ, brother of the said deceased on behalf of MANECKBAI, MOOLIBAI and CHOTIBAI, minor daughters of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 21st day of February, 1898.

Mr. MADHAVJI VIRJI,
Petitioner's Attorney.

BARKHAUSEN & CO.,
BORDEAUX.

GENUINE RICH CLARETS,

Shipped by the above Firm,

TO BE HAD OF

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS:—

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

THE SHOW OPENS EACH DAY, at 3 P.M. Judging will commence at 3-30 P.M.

1ST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEB.

JUDGING:—Classes, A 1 and 3 Chargers,
" C 1 and 2 Ladies' Horses.
" E 2 Single Harness, Horses over 14 hands.
" F 1 and 2 Pairs.

Special Classes, 3 and 4 complete turn-outs.
" 5 best Colonial Horse,
" 6 best Country-bred.
" 8 best English or Waler Gallo-way.

Competitions, Driving Single Harness.
Jumping, Ponies.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, 24TH FEB.

JUDGING:—Classes, B 1, 2 and 3 Hunters,
" D 1 and 2 Polo Ponies,
" E 1 and 3 Single Harness Arabs and Ponies.
G 2 Tandems.

Special Classes, 1 and 2 Horses and Ponies.
" 7 Best Arab.

Competitions, Driving Tandems.
Driving for Ladies.
Jumping, Horses.

Exhibitors are requested to send their Exhibits to the Show Ground by 3 P.M. each day with their Entry Tickets.

Entrance for Exhibits, centre of the Oval, Clock Tower Side.

"Ladies' Competitions will not take place before 4-30 p.m."

A. J. PEILE,
Honorary Secretary.

THE APPROACHING HOT WEATHER.

THE sheltered position of COONOOR, the Sanatorium of the Nilgiri plateau, with its health-giving even climate, renders it a pleasant resort from the heat of the plains, the mean temperature being 62°. Intending visitors will find

THE GLENVIEW HOTEL,

the best place to go to, and special arrangements will be made by the European Management for the convenience of visitors, on notice being given. The "cuisine" will give every satisfaction, superior brands of Wines and Spirits (from Spencer and Co., Ld.), are stocked, and Piano, Billiard Table and Tennis Court are among the attractions of the Hotel.

Among the features that are calculated to promote the attractions of the station are the erection of the new Club Buildings. This has necessitated the transfer of the Library and Reading Room to the Assembly Rooms, which have been improved by the erection of a stage and accessories.

The Railway to Coonoor, which it is definitely announced, will be opened for traffic on the 1st of June next, will also form an improvement over the present Tonga service.

Apply to Mrs. S. A. DAVIDSON,
Proprietrix.

or to SPENCER & Co., Ld.,
Madras, Bangalore or Ootacamund.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
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1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
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Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 16 Tank, near Esplanade Bandstand, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made French polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, rich table ornaments, etc., etc., the property of the Hon'ble H. M. THOMPSON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE TAPTI MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd proximo, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will by order of the proprietors of the above Mill, put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Rooms, in No. 22, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the following leasehold land, buildings, machinery and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground commonly known as Russels Baugh, situate at Surat, without the city wall in the Mowza Oomarwada, Taluka Chorrasee, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, bearing Survey No. 66, 70, 73 and 75, and admeasuring 59 acres and 20 goontas or thereabouts, (including that portion of the said piece of land which was sub-let to Dr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Khambata, by an instrument in Gujrati writing dated 29th March, 1881) and which said piece of land is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by Gohara Wadi, formerly the property of Mahomed Begum, daughter of the late Mr. Mahomed Alli Ressaldar, and partly by the property of Mr. Motabhoy, on or towards the South by Bardoli High Road, on or towards the east by a canal, on or towards the west by a large ditch without the city wall of Surat and beyond by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, together with all mill buildings and other the erections standing thereon, and the Mill machinery now lying or fixed thereon, as also a small building for office purposes on the left side of the main entrance attached to the Company's Mill; and situated on the left side of the main building.

The machinery, &c., consist, among others, of two improved Lancashire boilers with two Fox and Hopkinson's patent corrugated flues, with all mountings and fittings complete made by Tinker, Shanton and Co. and one economiser with feed pump donkey, feed pump by Messrs. Pollock and Macnab, a pair of horizontal compound condensing steam engine of 350 H. P. with rope, gearing, &c., &c., by Benjamin Goodfellow, willow opener, long lap machine, carding engines, some by Howard and Bullough, some by Curtis and Sons, and some Platt Brothers, roving frames, stubbing frames, intermediate frames, roving frames, roller reading machine, grinding machine, electric machine, tubes, self-acting twist and weft mules by Taylor and Long, reels, bundle presses, hydraulic baling press, lather, machinery, fleeting machine, grinding rollers, yarn wrapping and testing machines, &c., &c.

The Mill consists of about 10,310 spindles in all, and they are in working order.

For further information and particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, solicitors, or Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Kolah, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED MILL STORES AT THE JIVRAJ BALOO MILL, TARDEO.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th inst. at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell, by Public Auction at the Jivraj Baloo Mill, Tardeo, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

A quantity of mill stores damaged by fire and pwater.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also fancy bamboo furniture, Tranchen's glassware and crockery, platedware, grand cottage piano by Rose and Co., very little used, stylish gig, rich table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps by Ditmar, door curtains, fish aquarium, etc., the property of W. F. AVELINE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. J. A. Pereira, consisting of blackwood sofas chairs, round table, chiffonier, teapoys, wardrobe, bedsteads, sideboard, dressing table, chest of drawers, hatstand, camp tables, easy chairs, clocks, glassware, crockery, knives and forks, table and bed linen, wearing apparel, lamps, copper pots, books, silver watch, gold chain, brooches, earrings and rings, silver, jewellery etc.

Also by order of the Administrator-General—

1 double barrel breech-loading gun by Moore and Harris, with implements in case, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. James Bell.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marine House," next to H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, the very valuable and elegant substantial Wimbridge made blackwood and teakwood French-polished complete suites of dining, drawing, office, and bedroom furniture, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, elegant large size lattice-work partition screens, Naple's made cane chairs, ice chest, durrie carpets, etc., the property of Rear-Admiral Sir JOHN HEXT, K.C.I.E., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale,

SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marine House," next to H. M's Dockyard, Fort, a very large collection of well-grown choice garden plants in tubs and pots, garden roller, water tanks, &c., the property of Rear-Admiral Sir JOHN HEXT, K.C.I.E., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, proceeding Home.

The plants will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AND WHEAT-FLOUR Unclaimed Goods, Grains and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place on account and at the risk of the concerned—

10 bales damaged cotton out of a consignment booked under Nimbora to Khandwa, Invoice No. 7 of 29-12-97; also on account of the owners:—

16 bags wheat flour under Manmar to Waree Bunder, Invoice No. 158 of 13-12-97, marked 875.

Also,

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grains, cotton and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 22rd February, 1898.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February, 1898, at 5-30 P. M.

ALEX HERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

CHAPLAINCY or SIMILAR WORK in India, desired by Oxford M.A., First Class Honours (Theology) English Orders, 12 years' experience, 2 years' unbroken health in Burma, Free by May at latest. Testimonials, etc.

Rev. J. ANDREW SMITH, Town Chaplain,
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KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,00 (ten thousand) only is needed.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledge by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowments' fund.
Bombay Club, December, 1897.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS Co., LTD.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3 Tammarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February, 1898, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1897.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1897-98 and to fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Boad of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું°,

i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th February, 1898.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 23rd February, 1898, both days inclusive.

MYRABOLAMS OR HIRDA NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon, on FRIDAY, 4th March, 1898, for the PURCHASE of about 210 Khandies HIRDA NUTS (myrabolams) collected at the undermentioned places, in the Nasik District:—

No.	Name of Range.	Name of Depot.	Bombay Khandies. Khd	Mds	Lbs.
1	Nasik	Trimbak	103	13	20
2	Igatpuri	Ghoti	92	11	10
3	Peint	Peint	6	25	28
4	Kalwan	Hadgal	6	14	24
			209	9	24

2. Tenders must be sent by post, and each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50, which will be returned if the Tender is not accepted.

3. Further particulars may be obtained on application to undersigned.

G. P. MILLETT,
Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik.

Camp, via Nasik.

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Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD,
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIM

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 0-40m., 1-0a. Low water, 6-40m., 6-40a.
Bombay Horse Show, Oval.
New East India Press Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Annual meeting, Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Club, half-yearly general meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Santa Cruz.
Music at the Horse Show, 4 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Caveri entered the dock on Monday, and the steamers Mahanadi and Ceres yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Chusan and Stolzenfels entered the dock yesterday.

THE FIRE AT PLAGUE HOSPITALS.—Mr. Shivshanker, the well-known photographer, has sent us copies of photographs of the fire taken on Saturday afternoon last shortly after the huts had been burned down.

THE TACTICAL RIFLE MEETING.—In connection with the Tactical Rifle meeting, to be held at Santa Cruz on the 7th March, we are asked to state that the date for receiving entries has been postponed to the 3rd March.

A MAHOMEDAN GIRL BURNT.—A Mahomedan girl named Halima, aged four years, residing with her parents, at Chhipna Butcher Street, was burnt about her person by her clothes having accidentally caught fire from an unprotected fire-place, on Monday afternoon. The child was taken to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Gisela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Yamagushi Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9-30 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave, St. Marie, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Sunday.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, for the purpose of transacting the business specified in Rule 11. The papers to be read are: (1) Notes on Kuru, Kuru-Kshetra, and Karavas, by Mr. Purroshotam Balkrishna Joshi; (2) Paper on the Hindu Will, by Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathubhai.

BURGLARY AT HAINES ROAD.—J. M. DeMello, residing in a room on the first floor of a chawl at Haines Road, reported to the police, on Monday night, that during his absence from home for a couple of hours on that afternoon someone broke the lock on the front door and carried away a cash-box containing thirteen currency notes for Rs. 10 each and one for Rs. 5, Rs. 60 in cash, and a ladies' half-hunter gold watch, valued at Rs. 20, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 215.

MUSIC AT THE HORSE SHOW.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallinder, will play the following programme at the Bombay Horse Show, on the Oval, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock:—

March	City Sights...Czibulka
Overture	Light Cavalry...Suppe
Reminiscences of The Gaiety	Meyer Lutz
Valse	Belle Amie...Josef Meissler
Selection	The Shop Girl...Ian Caryll
Galop	The Ulyclist...Kupler

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A FELLOW-TENANT.—Mahomedali Ayadbux, a Punjabi, residing in a room on the second floor of a house at Bapty Road, with seven other Punjabis, reported to the police, on Monday morning, that during his absence from home, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., on the 18th instant, his box was broken open, and the same having been wrenched off, and one currency note for Rs. 100 and three for Rs. 10 each were stolen therefrom. One of the Punjabi tenants, named Noora Rhina, has suddenly disappeared, and is now being sought for by the police.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Sehonat Anant, a carpenter, residing at Bhundar Street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a pen-knife, on Monday morning last, but before he could complete the deed he was seized by his wife and brother, and the man succeeded only in inflicting a wound about one inch long on the throat. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained under custody. He will be charged before the magistrate with the offence on his discharge from the hospital. It appears that on the 28th ultimo his brother's shop was broken into, and ornaments, etc., of the collective value of Rs. 1,300, were stolen. Since the above loss the man had been despondent and could not bear the loss sustained by one, on whom he was dependent.

CRICKET AT KOLHAPUR.—The return School vs. College, writes a local correspondent, was played out on the 20th instant. Mr. B. B. Sardesai, who played for the college last time, assisted the school team on the return. This circumstance together with some other alterations in the team left the college team altogether unable to hold their own against the school. The college consisted mostly of recruits, and the school fielded nicely. They went in first and scored 124, to which Sardesai, assisted by plenty of luck, contributed 33. The college saved the follow on by scoring 67, Modak making 29. In their second innings the school again put together 124. G. R. Tambe, Deshpande, and Phatak made 35, 16, and 12, respectively. Tambe's 35 were made in good style, and he stayed in a good long time until finally run out. The college made 87, thus leaving the school victors by 103 runs. In the second innings for the college, Tilve made 32 with a few chances. Bhate was the next best scored, making 16. He is comparatively a beginner, though a young man of much promise.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—The case in which one Dacha Genuji is charged with having enticed away the wife of Baboo Gajanand came on for further hearing before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Sorabji Bamonji Kapadia, High Court pleader, and Mr. G. S. Velinkar, High Court pleader; defended. Three witnesses, inhabitants of Narayangao, in the Poona District, were called to prove the marriage, after which the complainant stated that he first discovered the attentions of the accused to his wife in October last, and in November he shifted to another house in Wadashagadi. Only a week or so after their settling in their new home the accused enticed away his lawful wife. On returning home at night he made enquiries and searched for his wife at various places, and failing to find her anywhere, he reported the matter to the police and subsequently lodged a complaint before his Worship. Summons were granted against the accused and complainant's wife, and when the policeman went to serve them, in company of the injured husband and another man, they were both found in a room. The hearing of the case was adjourned to Friday, the 25th instant.

BREAKING A BAILIFF'S NOSE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barker again charged Clive Durant with causing grievous hurt to Sheparji Framji, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and the accused defended his own case. Police Superintendent Hack watched the case on behalf of the police. At the outset the magistrate inquired if the accused had made any application to the High Court. The accused replied that he had, and produced a certificate regarding the same. The nature of the application having been made known, the magistrate declined to grant any further adjournment in the case. The magistrate remarked that he had not the least desire to prevent the accused from making any application to the High Court, but at the same time he was equally bound to see that he did not harass the prosecution by frivolous applications and cause unreasonable and unnecessary delay. So far as the application under section 523 of the Criminal Procedure Code was concerned, he (the magistrate) had exercised his powers by adjourning the case from time to time, and a reasonable time of four weeks was given to the accused for making his application to the High Court, but he had done absolutely nothing in that respect. With regard to the application which the accused had made to the High Court for revision of his (magistrate's) orders, it was very properly pointed out to the accused by that court that such an application could only be entertained after the termination of the case in the lower Court. He, therefore, declined to allow him any further adjournment. The magistrate then framed a charge of causing voluntary hurt against the accused, who pleaded not guilty to the charge. The case stands adjourned till to-day.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—Mr. Nagardas Narotumdas Nanavati, B. A., LL. B., doing duty at Ahmedabad, has been appointed First Class Subordinate Judge at Thana, vice Mr. Krishnaji Narayan Kher, B.A., LL. B., transferred to Dhulia, in Khandeish District. Mr. G. K. Amardekar, B.A., has been appointed Deputy Educational Inspector, Thana District, in place of Mr. Mahadev Shivram Apte, B. A., who has been appointed as Headmaster, Training School, at Dhulia.—A special meeting of the Chandraseniya Kayasth Parbhu of Thana was held at the bungalow of Mr. Nilkant Ramchandar Kotwal last week. There were about 75 gentlemen present, Rao Bahadur Daji Govind Gupte occupying the chair. Mr. Janardhan Damodhar Dixit explained the purport of the meeting, and said that the widow marriage, which took place amongst the C. K. Parbhus in Shet Mahadowdas Raghunathdas Widow Marriage Hall, at Bombay, in October last, was condemned under the ancient Shastras. The chairman spoke at great length on the subject and proposed that Mr. Venayak Vaman Mendhekar of Thana, who was excommunicated for taking part in performing the ceremony of the abovementioned marriage, be readmitted into the community, after he had undergone certain religious rites, as Mr. Mendhekar has already tendered sufficient apology to the C. K. P. community of Thana. Mr. Atmaram Sitaram Deshmookh seconded, and Mr. Ramchandar Venayak Choubal supported the proposal. The proposal having been put to vote, it was carried by a large majority and passed. After a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting separated.—A Maratha discharged peon, belonging to the Customs Department, and two Dheras have been arrested by the district police for personating Government servants, in connection with the plague at Belapur, and thereby extorted money from the Kunbi cultivators in Khairna Division, Thana Taluka, last week. They are now being tried by the Mamlatdar and First Class Magistrate of Salsette.—Mr. Sitaram Trimbak, chief constable of Salsette, has lodged a complaint in the Court of Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thana, against Shaik Abdul Raheman, an extra plague inspector, posted at the Railway station, for receiving a bribe of annas four from a third-class Hindu passenger and allowed him to pass the station. The passenger had come to Thana from a plague-infected district on Thursday last. The accused will be tried on Wednesday, the 23rd instant. There are 33 men and 15 women (total 48) under observation at the Thana Segregation Camp near the Railway station, to-day.—It is warm during the day and cool at night. Public health is good. Thana is fortunately quite free from bubonic fever up to the present time.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—Our correspondent, writing from Rajkote, says:—Owing to the prevalence of bubonic plague in Bombay and Baroda, the minor Chief of Wankaner, who started for his Indian tour on 26th December, has been exempted from visiting those two places, and the prince is expected to return to his capital on or about the 1st of April next. He will after a short stay there leave for England. Lieutenant Harrington's services being not available, it is understood that Lieutenant Hancock, who is now Assistant Resident, Baroda, will accompany the prince to Europe.—Under instructions from the Political Agent, the Assistant Political Agent, Halar, has proceeded to Wankaner, on Wednesday last, to examine, it is said, certain accounts of that state, relating to the past administration of that state. Mr. Bezonji Merwanji (junior) will assist Captain Carnegy in such examination.—Colonel Hunter, Political Agent, paid a flying visit to Wadhwan, on Tuesday last, returning here the next day. The object of the visit was probably to see that the plague arrangements were satisfactory.—Considering that very few passengers now alight at the Wudhwan station, Colonel Hunter has deemed the huts already constructed there to be sufficient for the present purpose.—As I wrote to you about a month ago, the long standing vexatious family dispute between the Bajana Chief and his heir-apparent, was settled amicably through the intervention of the present Dhrole Karbhari, Mr. Maneichand Talshi. The settlement has the salutary effect of putting an end to the numerous evils which are the natural outcomes of an internal family dissension. The circumstances, it is understood, were reported to Government, who have accorded their sanction, thanking Colonel Hunter for bringing about such satisfactory termination to the unwholesome dispute. The Bajana chief and the heir-apparent, as well as Mr. Manekchand, are to be congratulated on this result.—As I wired to you yesterday, the estate of Wala Naja of Bilka has been placed under attachment, as he continues to display insanity of mind for some time past. The Civil Surgeon had instituted a medical examination previous to any new action being taken.—Lieutenant Lodwick, Political Agent, proceeded to Bilka, on Tuesday last, and has been adopting the requisite measures for the proper administration of the state, whose villages are situated at very great distance from each other. The state yields an yearly revenue of no less than one and a-half lakh of rupees. A committee, consisting of Mr. Somchand Vejé, manager of the late Desa Wala of Bilkha's estate; Mr. Lalbhai, manager of the estate of Giga Wala of Bagasra; and Mr. Vakhatchand, assistant manager, Manawadar estate, has been appointed to prepare a list of the various property of the estate.

SURAT NEWS.—Our Surat correspondent, writing under date 19th February, says:—The authorities here have re-arranged the formation of two camps—the one at Majura and the other at Variav Gate—the latter to include a separate provision for persons segregated owing to the occurrence of plague cases in their houses. The camp at Majura is to be solely used as a health camp, persons removed "en bloc" owing to the infected nature of their localities, being provided with accommodation here. The Parsees included, will be shifted to the Variav camp. The third camp, known as the Salabatpura Camp, has been abolished altogether. Well-to-do people who hitherto went to live in bungalows or sheds erected at their cost in the open or some out-of-the-way places on the appearance of plague in their houses, cannot do so now under the new rules which compel all and sundry to shift to the places authorised and fixed specially for such use alone, viz., the camps at Variav and Majura. The Segregation Camp at Variav is placed under the charge of Sergeant Newman, the Health Camp there being placed under Inspectors Raymond and Mehta. Both the Health Camp will, as before, be in the hands of Mr. Ardeshir M. Gandhi, of the Gujerat Registration District. The Camp Inspector at Salabatpura—Mr. Brijmohandas—will work as Assistant Inspector under Mr. Gandhi at the above camp. Cases of plague have continued to occur all over the town, and the same is constantly fluctuating and often giving no sure basis to judge the progress or decrease of the epidemic. Syedpura, Gopipura, and Nawapura divisions of the town seem to be more or less affected. A portion of the first-named ward, known as Dhobisheri, and some houses in Sagrampura are ordered to be vacated by the City Magistrate within the next two or three days. It is stated that Golvad will have to be shortly vacated again, and the major portion, if not the whole, of the population here will be removed to the Majura Camp. Surgeon-Captain Dyson being deputed on plague duty to Baroda, Dr. Ernest Hill has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Segregation and Health Camps here.—In the triennial Municipal elections, over and above the three gentlemen retaining their seats in the present Municipal Corporation, two other members have come out as candidates to contest the three seats allotted to the general ward. Khan Bhhadur Dr. Dossabhai and Messrs. I. J. Store and Anupram Kirparam are the old members who have again offered themselves for election, while Mr. Hardevram N. Haridas, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Bhagubhai Dayabhai Vakeel are the two new candidates. The contest is keen. The election comes off to-morrow. The ward elections are fixed on the 3rd March next. Some out of the twelve wards will be strongly contested.—The total mortality for the week ended 19th instants stands at 135, the attacks and deaths from plague being 81 and 44, respectively.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ASH WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. (It is hoped that the Rev. S. A. Selwyn of Boscombe, England, will preach.)

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

Near School of Art.

7-45 a.m.—Communion Service.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion—Hymns 84, 92 and 91.
6 p.m.—Catechizing.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
7 p.m.—Communion Service.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Litany and Commination.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, (ST. MATHIAS),
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

LORD ROBERTS presided at a meeting of the Royal Military Society of Ireland in Dublin, the other day, at which Dr. T. Miller Maguire read a paper on "Surprise in War from a Military and National Point of View." Lord Roberts said that if we neglected the lessons of history and experience we could not hope to retain our position as a first-class Power. Prudence demanded that we should take all possible precautions and prepare ourselves for all possible eventualities. He would impress on all who knew nothing of the stern realities of war the terrible results of unpreparedness for the struggle when it came. Surely we of all nations, with our scattered responsibilities, should be ever on the watch and prepared to protect those responsibilities. Our Army should be placed on as sound a footing as we had placed our Navy, so that if we were surprised there should be no confusion on our part, but the calm and deliberate action of a nation determined to be victorious. We should think of the cost if we shut our eyes to facts which were only too visible. Our soldiers, native and British, were ready to do their duty, and it was for the country to take care that the Army was strong enough to ensure that their loyalty, heroism, and self-sacrifice were not in vain.

DR. JAMESON, accompanied by Mr. Boyd, arrived in London from the Cape on Jan. 28.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

LAST evening his Excellency Lord Sandhurst paid a visit to the St. Xavier's College, where he was given a cordial reception by the Rector, the Fathers, and the boys of the institution, which is playing an important part in the education of hundreds of youths of this city. The students of the college as well as the school were assembled in the hall of the college long before the hour of his Excellency's arrival. The graduates from the college who took their degrees at the recent Convocation, at which Lord Sandhurst presided as the Chancellor of the University, were present. Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Captain P. Levett, A.-D.-C., arrived exactly at 4-30 p.m., and was received by Rev. Father Jurgens, the Rector, and the staff of the college, who conducted the Governor to the hall, at the extreme north of which a platform had been erected. On his Excellency's entering the hall, the Band of the St. Mary's Institution welcomed the Governor by playing the National Anthem, followed by a selection of music which greatly enlivened the audience. Mr. Jehangir Cowasji Hormusji Doctor then stepped forward and read the following address on behalf of the students of the college:—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble William Baron Sandhurst, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—When last we had the privilege of receiving your Excellency in this hall we were surrounded by many of our good friends who had assembled to witness the dramatic performance given by our boys on their prize-day. This was on December 2nd, 1896. Since then we have all been passing through a very eventful yet calamitous times, and this college has had its share in the great distress which has so seriously affected the whole city. The work of the college, if by this we understand the lectures of the Professors, has never been suspended. Throughout the year 1897 this part of the work was carried on steadily and regularly just as in other years; yet there was evidence of the real interruption of college work in the varying and vanishing number of the students attending in the lecture-rooms. During the second term, when most of the wanderers had returned, great efforts were made to make up for lost time; but the University examinations indicated only too clearly that several of the candidates had attempted more than they could manage, and thus the results were not good in the case of those whose success depended entirely upon close application to the single year's study. However, the highest places in the Previous and Intermediate classes were held by two of our students, Mr. F. Ali Imamsha and Mr. Abdullatif A. C. Amiruddin, respectively, the latter of whom carried the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship. As to the B. A. class the average of passes was very honourably maintained. Of the 38 students that were presented 31 passed, and one of them, Mr. Arsedsir D. Lalkaka (Cheers) obtained the Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship for the highest total of marks, besides the James Taylor Prize, and the Cobden Club Silver Medal. In the Matriculation examination, the results were also most satisfactory. In December last, on the day ordinarily set apart for the exhibition and prize-day, there was the usual distribution of prizes, but the usual report was read and not distributed; but it was determined to confine the festivities of the occasion to the inmates of the college, and no time could be found for preparing an exhibition on the usual scale. The numbers enrolled for the present year were decidedly encouraging. The college opened with 1,000, the Upper School with 440, and Lower School with 560. During the first month the regularity of the attendance was very praiseworthy; but within the last two or three weeks we have had to regret some revival of the old alarm. This report for the year 1897 would be incomplete, were we to omit to mention the two improvements which bear upon the more effective working of our college department. The first is the growth of the Sudents' Library. It is with great gratitude that we record the gift which came to us from the late Mr. K. E. Bamjee, who took his degree from this college in 1887. As he bequeathed to us, as a singular mark of his affection, a very valuable collection of 270 volumes, mostly on literature and art. Another welcome contribution of Rs. 100 to the same library was received during the year from Mr. Schroff. The second improvement is a change that has been effected as to the class room allotted to the students of Physics. This is now a room ample in its dimensions, and with good facility for a good view of the experimentalist's table; and this room is now directly connected with the instrument room, which has gained in every respect by the new arrangement of its furniture consequent upon the exchange of premises. This must be looked upon as but the commencements of a very great scheme of improvement,—of an improvement, upon which will depend the continuance and prosperity of this great city, and with which your Excellency's name will in future times be always most honourably associated. Even now, while doing our utmost to endure our adversity, we cannot but regret the neglect in the process of this vast enterprise brings to us all that strength of purpose and that newness of life which belong to Hope. (Loud applause.)—Your Excellency's most obedient and loyal students of St. Xavier's College.

Master Edwin L. D'Almeida then recited the following lines addressed by the boys of the Lower Division to his Excellency, in honour of whose visit to the college, they were specially composed by one of the Fathers:—

As now, my Lord, you've kindly heard
What our two large schools had to say,
We smallest feel ourselves much stirred
To have our say as well as they.

Their big long words nigh made us reel,
So, what they said we only guess,
But what they think and what they feel
We think and feel no whit the less.

'Tis what we're often told in school,—
That, as our parents' voice we hear,
So must we those that o'er us rule,
For holding God's own place, revere.

As child to parent will apply
In ills of body and of mind,
So parents to our rulers fly
Sore needed help with them to find.

For such great end of helpful deed
You stand, Lord Sandhurst, high in power,
And prove yourself true friend in need
To Bombay in her saddest hour.

Hence Bombay's every faithful son,
With countless more throughout the land,
Pledge you the trust you've nobly won
By act of chivalrous heart and hand.

But most do we, St. Xavier's boys,
Assure you of our thanks sincere,
And pray that mid your future joys
Be thought of all your good done here.

The addresses were followed by a dramatic recitation from Shakespere's Henry IV., Act II. Master Gulamhusein Bahimtulla Khairaj carried away the palm for the best acting, and was complimented on his excellent performance by the Governor.

Lord Sandhurst, who was received with cheers, said: The Rector of St. Xavier's College, Fathers, and Boys, I am very glad indeed to be amongst you once more. As has been pointed out, I came two years ago to your prize-giving. I intended to have come last year, but the opportunity did not present itself to me. I had too much to do in other directions, but I was determined not to let this year pass without coming to have a look at you again. I am glad to hear in the report and also in the addresses that have been read that you have maintained your numbers so well as you have done. There was much courage shown last year by masters and boys in keeping your classes going as well as they managed to do. I am glad to see that this year, dire as our calamities have been, there has not been the same amount of panic and want of confidence that existed last year in Bombay. Now we have had a very pleasant half-hour. As I have remarked before to people here and in certain other places, these sort of half-hours are a recreation to the Governor. I have previously seen some of the young performers who have played before us this afternoon, and I somewhat envy our Falstaff and his powers of acting. I congratulate him on it, especially as he is not of such a gigantic stature.—(Laughter)—as usual. I have another engagement in Malabar place in about five minutes, and what I will say to you is that I commend to the notice of the public the courage with which your tutors stuck to the work last year when many others fled from the town. I would commend that to your thoughts, and as I have said before on similar occasions, I would ask all of you and boys to make the best use of your opportunities and to take advantage of the example of the teachings of your master which are so ungrudgingly given to you. Again I wish to say that I am glad to be back amongst you once more this afternoon, and I wish one and all of you well in the present and in the future. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency then left the hall amidst the loud cheers of the boys.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

DISPUTE REGARDING CHURCH PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST A BISHOP AND VICARS.

IGNACIO FRANCISCO DE PENHA AND OTHERS VS JOSE FRANCISCO RODRIGUES AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs prayed that it might be declared that the funds and properties known as Fabrica and Bens Pensionarios belong to the parishioners and congregation of the church of St. Salvagao at Lower Mahim; that the parishioners are entitled to the possession and management of the funds and properties free from the control of the defendant, the Bishop of Damaun; that the defendants other than the said Bishop and the Vicar might be compelled to make full discovery of the property and funds, and the books, papers and documents of the church; and that the defendants might be restrained by injunction from interfering with the duties and powers conferred upon the plaintiffs by the general meeting held in August 1895, and that, in the meantime, a receiver be appointed of the property, funds, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for the defendants.

The plaint stated that the church of N. S. de Salvagao at Lower Mahim was built about the year 1051 with subscriptions raised from the Christian inhabitants of Mahim. The parishioners of the church were possessed of a large amount of property, and were entitled to the right of pastoral selection and management of the property, free from the control of the Bishop of Damaun. In 1851, the parishioners selected for their vicar the Rev. Braz Fernandes. The properties of the church were administered by a board, whereof the vicar for the time being was the president. On the death of the vicar in 1890, it was found that defalcations to the extent of Rs. 75,000 or upwards were committed by him. The Rev. Braz Fernandes by his will left a legacy to the Rev. Placidus Hilarius, who proved a great obstacle in the way of the investigation of the defalcations; and in consequence of his obstructive attitude, a meeting was held in July 1891; and an administrative board was selected to take possession of the moveable and immoveable properties belonging to the church. The defendant, the Bishop of Damaun, claimed to be the ecclesiastical head of the said church in Bombay; and in order to prevent any proceedings being taken, he excommunicated the leading parishioners who had taken part in the resolution passed at the meeting held in July, and presented a petition to the Governor of Bombay praying, however, not to recognise his claims. The board appointed failed to take possession of the properties, and consequently a suit was filed in the High Court. In April 1892, the Bishop, in order to prevent public disclosure of the defalcations, persuaded some of the leading parishioners to withdraw the suit. Subsequently, a committee of investigation was appointed, and in the course of the investigation it was discovered that in addition to the abovementioned defalcations, the Rev. P. H. Henriques was also guilty of similar defalcations. The result of the enquiry was that the Rev. P. H. Henriques was transferred; and the Rev. Caetan Francisco De Souza was appointed vicar; and it was announced that the matter had been referred to His Holiness the Pope. In order to bring matters to a satisfactory conclusion, a meeting was held in August 1895, at which upwards of 400 parishioners of the church were present; and it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Manoel De Fernandes should be appointed fabriqueiro, and that the plaintiffs should be appointed wardens to administer all the properties and funds; and it was further resolved that certain of the plaintiffs and others should take possession of the books, papers, &c., and be entitled to take legal proceedings to obtain possession of such matters. The defendants, however, the plaintiffs affirmed that the defendant Rodrigues was in insolvent circumstances, and therefore was not a fit person to remain in charge of the properties and funds. It was recently discovered that he had appropriated Rs. 10,000 of his own use from the funds of the Antonio De Silva School at Colaba, of which he was a trustee, and was also guilty of various other breaches of trust. The plaintiffs maintained that the defendants had by their negligence permitted and encouraged the misappropriation committed by the vicars.

The defendants denied the material allegations of the plaint, and maintained that the suit was not properly constituted. They contended that the bulk of the parishioners, on whose behalf the suit was nominally brought, were opposed to it. They said that the church was built in 1596 with subscriptions collected in Europe by the Portuguese missionaries with material aid from the Portuguese Government. They maintained that the Bishop of Damaun was the head of the church in Bombay, and denied that the leading members were excommunicated as alleged. The defendants denied that the meeting of July 1891 was a general meeting of the parishioners; it was a meeting of the plaintiffs and their partisans, and was illegal and of no validity. They denied that the property was mismanaged by the Rev. Braz Fernandes, the allegations made against whom were irrelevant, as no relief was prayed in respect of the funds, &c. The alleged meeting of 17th November, 1895, was not a meeting duly convened or within the general knowledge of the great bulk of the parishioners, and the alleged resolutions passed thereat were *ultra vires* and invalid. The Bens Pensionarios are entirely distinct from the other funds of the church, and the parishioners had nothing to do with the management thereof. The vicar is the manager under the control of the Bishop. Under the circumstances the defendants submitted that the suit ought to be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the case has been adjourned.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE report of the directors of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, for the year ending 31st December, to be presented to the twenty-sixth annual general meeting of shareholders to be held at Albert Building, Bombay, on Monday next, reads as follows:—During the year ending 31st December, 1897, 137 proposals were made to the company for guaranteeing sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,91,950 of which there have been accepted and completed 128 aggregating Rs. 1,81,250. On the new polices effected during the year, the annual premia amount to Rs. 2,480-2-0. During the year 50 bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 1,16,000 have lapsed by change of employment or otherwise, without loss to the association. There has been no claim preferred during the year on account of guarantee obligations. The revenue of the year ending 31st December, 1897, as appears from the accounts certified by the Auditor, appended hereto, amounts to Rs. 13,912-6-8. To which add balance from last year's account Rs. 8,115-3-2, together Rs. 22,027-9-10. The expenditure, including advertisements, printing charges, license tax and law charges, &c., has been Rs. 4,189-8-9. The sum set aside on account of dividend for 1896 Rs. 5,000, add sum added to reserve fund Rs. 3,000, making a divisible surplus of Rs. 9,838-1-1. Of this amount the sum of Rs. 4,500 is recommended to be carried to the reserve fund and out of the balance of Rs. 5,338-1-1 the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the paid-up capital for the year ending 31st December, 1897, at the rate of 10 per cent., which will absorb Rs. 5,000 carrying forward a balance of Rs. 338-1-1 to next year's account. One of the directors, Mr. E. R. Smetham, and the auditor Mr. M. M. Dadina, retire but offer themselves for re-election. The directors congratulate the shareholders on the steady progress of the institution.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 22nd January, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 70,740, and for goods, etc., Rs. 67,814, making altogether Rs. 1,38,554, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 133. During the corresponding week in 1897, the receipts were Rs. 1,55,678, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 149.

BOMBAY SANITARY REPORT.

THE Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for the year 1896, is thus Summarised in a Government resolution:—

The calendar year 1896 is described by the Sanitary Commissioner as an unhealthy one, but in spite of this it was marked by a very sensible increase in the population of the presidency. The total number of native births—691,847—not only exceeded the number of deaths by 95,375, but exceeded the mean of the preceding ten years by 50,051. The birth-rate—38·70 per mille—exceeded the decennial mean and was the highest recorded since 1890. On the other hand the number of native deaths—590,472—though considerably lower than in 1892 and 1894, was 57,932 in excess of the number recorded in 1895, and the death-rate—31·09 per mille—was in excess of the decennial mean. The report now shows the vital statistics of Europeans and Eurasians. For Europeans the birth-rate was 15·95 and the death-rate 10·44 per mille; the rates for Eurasians were somewhat higher. In both cases there was a remarkable preponderance of male over female births. As suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner a copy of Government Resolution, No. 2950, dated the 8th August 1894, should be sent to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, with a request that quarterly returns for Europeans and Eurasians may be furnished to the Sanitary Commissioner in the prescribed forms.

2. The birth-rates of the various Registration Districts compared as follows with those of the previous year:—

			Per mille. 1895.	1896.
Western Registration District		.....	35·66	37·76
Central	do	do	35·26	38·04
Southern	do	do	40·83	39·66
Gujarat	do	do	35·20	37·01
Sind	do	do	24·98	26·27

In the following table the collectorates are graded in the order of apparent efficiency of birth registration:—Group 1. Districts of Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Nasik, Broach, Dharwar, Surat, and Sholapur—Population 5,981,124. Registered birth-rate 44·42. Group 2. Districts of the Panch Mahals, Belgaum, Bijapur, Poona, Satara, Kaira, Kolaba and Ratnagiri—Population 6,980,250. Registered birth-rate 37·53. Group 3. Districts of Kanara, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Shikarpur and Thana—Population 3,962,122. Registered birth-rate 32·12. Group 4. Districts of Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar and Hyderabad—Population 1,390,706. Registered birth-rate 23·33. As usual all the Maratha districts of the Deccan are in the first two groups, and most of them are in the first. The very high ratio of male to female births in Sind, which was commented upon by Government last year, was again observable in the year under review; and as directed by Government, has been the subject of enquiry by the Sanitary Commissioner. The officers consulted agree that it is chiefly due to defective registration of female births, but some parents wilfully conceal such births to prevent vaccination or because they are little talked about and so fail to come to the ears of the officers whose duty it is to register them. The Commissioner in Sind observes also that there is evidence that in some districts male births really preponderate, and there is the less reason to doubt this when he finds that in Europeans and Eurasians in the year under review, which are no doubt perfectly accurate, show preponderances of 121 and 173 male births respectively to every 100 females.

3. Except in the collectorates of Ratnagiri, Dharwar, Kaira, and in Sind generally, the birth-rates are higher among the rural than the urban populations. Among Municipalities the highest rate (61·46) was registered at Vengurla in Ratnagiri and the lowest (17·18) in Thana. The larger cities of the Presidency—Surat, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Broach, Poona and Bombay—show a law birth-rate in varying degrees in the order in which they are named; that of Bombay (19·35 per mille) is as usual extremely low. The high birth-rate of 49·83 per cent. in so large a city as Karachi implies great efficiency in the registration establishment there. The reports on the question of improving vital registration in those mofussil Municipalities which have hitherto been exceptionally inefficient, called for in Government Resolution No. 4425, dated the 7th October 1896, are now under the consideration of Government.

4. The proportion of still-birth to infants born alive continued to be abnormally high in Bombay City (10·17 per cent.), high in Kanara (4·06 per cent.), and below 1 per cent. in all the Maratha districts except Kolaba. There would appear to be no connection between the number of still-births and the prevalence of malaria; but the Sanitary Commissioner has not been able to adduce any facts to refute the suggestion that the abnormally high percentage in Bombay City is due more to the great inaccuracy of the five birthrate on which the percentage of stillbirths is taken, than to any other cause.

5. The death-rate rose from 28·81 in 1895 to 31·09 in 1896. In 1896 the recorded death-rates were higher than in 1895 in all the collectorates except Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Satara. Nasik (43·76), Broach (39·95), and Khandesh (39·00) stand high in presumed accuracy of death registration, and the Sind Districts (ranging from 24·89 to 17·46), stand low as in previous years. The registered death-rate for the Hyderabad District—again the worst in the Presidency—was only 17·46 per mille, and the attention of the Commissioner in Sind should again be invited to the remarks on the subject in paragraph 2 of Government resolution No. 3008, dated the 2nd September 1895. For the whole Presidency the death-rate among the Hindu population was 33·74 per mille; among Mahomedans 24·48; among Christians 24·70; and among "other castes" 17·14. The comparatively low death-rate among Mahomedans is explained by the Sanitary Commissioner to be very defective registration in the rural areas of Sind, where the system is in its infancy.

6. As pointed out by the Sanitary Commissioner the two most unhealthy months in the mofussil were July and August. In the four following months, when the plague was establishing itself in the Bombay City, the death-rate in the mofussil districts was lower than in the corresponding months of 1895, and also below the mean. Cholera caused 35,404 deaths in 1896 against 8,890 deaths in the preceding year. The epidemic prevailed chiefly in the Poona, Bijapur, Satara, Belgaum, Ahmednagar and Dharwar Collectorates. Comparatively few deaths were due to small-pox, though the mortality from this cause was higher than in 1895. As usual fever was the chief cause of death and killed 412,229 persons, an increase of 23,381 over the number in the previous year. These deaths include 2,096 from plague, which by importation from Bombay had begun to establish itself in several districts towards the close of the year. Of these deaths 1,803 were recorded in Bombay and 283 in the mofussil.

7. During part of the year under review Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Clarkson was engaged on measures for dealing with the famine and the plague, and he was accordingly unable to visit more than 6 towns in his capacity as Sanitary Commissioner. Some of these were visited in the company of the Sanitary Engineer.

8. It appears from the report of the Health Officer of the Port, that the sanitary condition of outward bound vessels was satisfactory and the 14,167 pilgrims conveyed to Jedda were disembarked at the quarantine station of Camaran generally free from infectious disease.

CRICKET.

MR. E. K. DARUWALLA'S TEAM vs. S.S. PENINSULAR.

AN interesting match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday last. The Europeans of the Peninsular scored 57 runs, of which Simon and Clarke made 16 and 14 respectively. The Parsees of Mr. Daruwala's team lost 3 wickets and scored 107 runs, of which P. M. Polishwala and Vasaigera made 47 and 21 runs (not out) respectively. The result of this match was a success of the Parsees by 7 wickets and 50 runs. Mr. Daruwalla's team is going to play a match at Deolali on the 23rd instant.

The score of both parties is as follows:—

S. S. PENINSULAR C. C.

Clarke, b Vasaigera	14
Mace (Captain), run out	0
Dunelly, b Vasaigera	0
Dugind, b Polishvala	7

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 20th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1735—55 of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERIAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

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Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

THE price of Consols remained in London at 112 7-16 yesterday; French Rentes at 103 3-4; and Indian Sterling Loan at 116. Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime, to 25·27 fcs.; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities 1-16 per cent., to £63 11-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-32d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 3-4 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower at 25 3-4d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-8 cent higher at 55 7-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent less at 4·85 3-8 dollars.

Telegraphic Transfers were allotted yesterday to the extent of 1 lakh on Madras at 1s. 4d. and 20 lakhs on Bombay, with 60 lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 31-32d.

The Sheep Skin Sale opened with a quiet feeling and prices easier, and ½ to 1d. lower.

Linseed was quoted at 36s. per 424lbs., February-March shipment, to Hamburg, buyers via the Canal in a steady market.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 5,000 bales. Prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged all round. The Manchester market closed steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands continued at 6 1-4 cents per lb., May Futures declined 1 point to 6·01 cents, and August 2 points to 6-10 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 40,000 bales; and the arrivals to date of this season's crop show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts.....	40,000	18,000	22,000
Two days' do.	65,000	29,000	40,000
Since 1st Sept	7,183,000	5,751,000	4,264,000

Locally the Cotton market has to-day continued quiet, with a small business reported, and prices Re. 1 per candy lower. The Mills purchased 400 bales and Exporters 700 bales; total, 1,100 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	16,616 bales.
Wheat	5,194 cwts.
Linseed	2,625 "
Rapeseed	2,696 "
Gingellyseed	18,581 "
Castorseed	3,557 "
Rice	2,957 "

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened firm in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was no enquiry for the former at the rate, but during the day 1s. 4d. was reported to a moderate extent. Merchants' Paper was also scarce at the quotation, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 3 31-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3 31-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 4 5 -32d. "
Francs do.	1·70½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak with 96 5-8 quoted for the Settlement for 3½ per Cents, and 89 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—New Bazar Press are Rs. 15 lower, and Mofussil Rs. 5 higher; China and Manockjee Petit Mills have declined Rs. 10 each, and Queen have advanced Rs. 5.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyds S N Co's s s Gisela, 2,640 tons, Captain L Breiich, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs B Branstein, Mr C Daber and 6 deck.

THE Hansa Line s s Stolzenfels, 1,933 tons, Captain A Parkon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 15th January via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE s s Blue Cross, 1,959 tons, Captain J Storm, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth, 21st January, with a cargo of 3,631 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Horatio	2081	Croft	Hull	22	F M & Co
B	Thorndale	1971	Lorrimer	N F		G & Co
D	Mohammadi	1525	Kriekou	M S Ports	24	P S NCo
G	Kaveri	553	Ahmed	N F		S & Co
M	Yamaguchi Maru	2083	Kawamuro	Japan	19	N Y K
P	Howick Hall	2377	Kilvert		24	M M & Co
Q	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	21	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl	829	Ahmed	Karachi	22	J S & Co	
Sabarmati	521	Fakeera	G Ports	24	J S & Co	
Mahmadi	847	Fakeer	Karachi	26	J S & Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Idaho	2551	Hall		25	F B & Co
3	D Balduino	3014	Canepa	Genoa	3-3	C Baldocino
4	Bormida	1499	Noera	China	27	F Baldocino
6	Peninsular	3045	Wheeler	London	26	P & O S N Co
7	Imperatore	2320	Nicolich	Trieste	1-3	A L S N Co
8	Gisela	2640	Breiich	China	21	2 A L S N Co
10	Orion	1766	Gerzmon	N F		A L S N Co
11	Bij Pawoedy	458	Jongbaan	Mauritius	22	P & C Co
15	Metis	2196	Cross	Antwerp	23-2	W & A G & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Ceres	3576 tons gross		K N & Co
* Probable date of departure.			

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·38s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·20 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Blue Cross s	Storm	Blyth, Jan 21
	Stolzenfels s	Pankon.....	Hamburg, Jad 15

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Kola s	Livingstone ..	Karachi, &c
	Nurani s	Leftwich	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Gisela, Captain Breiich, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Kobe, &c.

The steamer Iran, entered for loading yesterday for Marseilles and Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
12	Shahzada s.....	Marsh	Rangoon, Feb 2
	H Ardrossan s	McNeill	Aden, Jan 27
	Rewa s.....	Morris	London, Jan 7
13	Steinberger s.....	Weseloh	Hamburg, Dec 23
14	Karagola s	Lovell	Rangoon, Feb 11
15	Congella s	Randall	Port Natal, Jan 10
	Clan Matheson s ...	Beer	Liverpool, Jan 7
16	Pindari s	Ellery	Liverpool
	Chancellor s	Gwen.....	Liverpool, Jan 15
	Orissa s.....	Wood.....	Sydney, Jan 9

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 12—Steamers Java, Red Cross, Nanshan, Pekin and Nairung, and barque Chili.
Feb. 13—Steamers Victoria, Purulia and Lightning.
Feb. 14—Steamers Nunia, Hesperia, Baron Douglas, Nuddea Kistna and Maida, and ship County of Edinburgh.
Feb. 15—Steamer Olivemoor.
Feb. 16—Steamers Tresco and Karagola, and barque John Davie.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	Departures. To
January					
8	E Cawder ...	Crosby	Barry	7	Calcutta
18	Brisk H M's.	Rich	D'Jibouti		
28	Palinurus ...	Sawyers	Jeddah	4	Singapore
30	Mayo R I M.	De Berry	Zeilla		
February					
3	Shannon ...	Cole	Bombay	13	Bombay
	S Berkhud...	Roberts.....	Socotra.....	6	Assab
5	Canara	Stabb.....	Bombay	9	Zanzibar
6	Woodcock ...	Ogmdinsen..	Somali coast.	10	Somali coast
	Kirkby	Spence	Barry.....	13	D Island F O
	Baptista de Andrade Pt.				
	Gun Boat....	Moniz	Lisboa	12	Mozambique
7	D Balduino..	Canepa	Genoa	7	Bombay
	Goa.....	Plommer	New York ...		Bombay
	Duke of Devonshire ..	Long	London.....		Brisbane
	Peninsular ..	Wheler.....	London.....		Bombay
	King Arthur.	Owen	Busreh	8	Jeddah
8	Golconda...	Hurkitt.....	London		Calcutta
	Falcon	Craig	Hodeida ...	9	Hodeida
	Rapid H M's.	Casemeat....	Australia	10	England
	Saratoff.....	S Achiry	Odessa	8	Vladivostok
	Inchadune ..	Purse.....	Kurrachi		Hull
9	Africa	Merlo.....	Mussowa ..	10	Mussowa
	S Berkhud ...	Roberts	Assab.....	11	Hodeida
	Energia.....	Saw	New York ...	10	China
	R Rusattino..	Saporiti	Bombay	9	Genoa
	Caledonia ...	Andrews ...	Bombay		Marseilles
	Isla de Luzon	Boyona.....	Liverpool		Manilla
10	Cashmere ...	Soutar	Bombay	12	Jeddah
11	Clan Forbes..	Boud	Vizagapatam	11	London
	Bundesrath...	Asthumasen..	Zanzibar	12	Hamburg
	Dido	Watson	Karachi	12	Hull
	Oxus	Bernard	Mauritius ...	11	Marseilles
12	Marco Polo H Men-of-War	Eduardo	Napoli		
	Mahammadi.	Eriksen	Jeddah	13	Bombay
13	Abrahistan...	Paton	London.....		Bussorah
	Brinkburn ...	Martin	Barry.....		Zanzibar
	Herzog	V Issendorff.	Hamburg.....		Zanzibar

Aden, February 13.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

RAJBUNDH.

BIRTH.

PLATEL—February 17, at Rajbundh, the wife of J. A. Platel, E. I. Railway, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRADDOCK—February 5, at Sukkur, the wife of J. Nolan Craddock, of a daughter.
JELLICO—February 18, at 8, Dacre's Lane, Calcutta, the wife of N Chaytor Jellico, of a son, still-born.
WALLIS—February 17, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr Fred Wallis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MARILLIER—NEW—February 17, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A. E. Franklin, William Marillier, Langla, Sylhet, to Margaret New, seventh daughter of the late Daniel New, of Cheveley, England.

DEATH.

CRADDOCK—February 17, at Sukkur, the infant daughter of J Nolan and Mabel Craddock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1898.

THE break-down of the Forward Policy is really the theme of the Despatch "No. 1," addressed by the Secretary of State on the 28th of January to the Viceroy-in-Council. In form this remarkable State-paper purports to be a brief review of the narrative of events on the North-West borderland during the last six months, and an examination of the causes of the widespread movement of the tribes that followed upon the sudden attack on Mr. Gee and his escort in the Tochi Valley on the 10th of June last. It is eminently satisfactory to find that the study of the course of events has led Lord George Hamilton to the conclusion that the suspicions and misgivings as to the public policy of Government in regard to the independence of the tribes had quite as much to do with the uprising of the frontier as the preaching of Mad Mullahs. Mullahs, mad and otherwise, are always on hand beyond the frontier. But they have never before managed to array all the tribes against the Government of India. Fortunately, the rising was not simultaneous; each group of tribes seemed to wait chivalrously until those who had first entered the lists had it out with the infidel and only took a hand in the game when he could give them an undivided attention. Had they all risen at once, they must still have come off second best; but they would have greatly added to the difficulty and the cost of reducing them to submission. The absence of simultaneity in the tribal risings casts doubt on the assumption that they were concerted by any organising mind. The Despatch demurely assigns to Mr. (now Sir) Henry Fowler sanction in 1894 of "a policy of more effective protection and closer relations with the Waziri tribes." The sanction was accorded "with reluctance," and as an exceptional case, but "on the understanding that your interference with the tribes and your outlay of money in Waziristan will be kept within the narrowest limits that are practicable." In the next year, measures were taken to delimit the Afghan boundary from that of the tribes brought within the sphere of British influence by the Durand Agreement of 1893. In 1896 permanent military posts were established or commenced in the Tochi Valley. It was at this point that Mr. Gee proceeded in June last to Sehranna and Maizar for the double purpose of collecting a fine of Rs. 3,000, reduced however to Rs. 1,200, for the murder of Mohurrim of the Sheranna post in the previous year, and of choosing a site for a military post. Mr. Gee marched with a strong party with the mountain guns to Maizar. While finishing a meal provided for them by the Madda Khels, the party were attacked, and all their officers were killed or wounded, while the rest of the escort had considerable difficulty in fighting their way to a place of safety. It has been said, and perhaps correctly, that the attack was not made by the hosts, but by a section of the tribes that strongly resented either the proposal to establish a military post or the exaction of a fine. The Despatch of course does not refer to a detail which has no practical interest except in its bearing on the character of the Waziri for hospitality. The onset is described as treacherous, which it may have been. But it cannot well be stigmatised as cowardly, for when it was made there was a British force of 1,400 rifles, 120 sabres, with four mountain and four Maxim guns in the Tochi Valley. Not an inconsiderable force, seeing that in 1895 Lord George Hamilton had repeated and emphasised the instructions of his predecessor, and insisted that the outlay on Wano and Tochi should not exceed the sum previously allowed for Wano alone.

It would be interesting to know whether this clear understanding was ignored when a relatively considerable force was sent into the Tochi Valley and the four military posts already erected were about to be supplemented by a fifth, when the Waziris rose, and in doing so set the whole frontier, then highly inflammable, in a blaze. On the 21st June, General Bird took command of a punitive force assembled at Bannu, and on the 13th July issued a proclamation setting forth the terms of submission. The Waziris had taken at once to the hills. There were little or no difficulties, except those presented by the unhealthy season and the physical nature of the country; but it was only in the last week of November that the head men surrendered and the tribe accepted the conditions ultimately demanded from them. It is to be noted that the Government of India is invited to consider whether in accordance with the policy of concentration—which means the abandonment of isolated and useless outposts that are a constant provocation to the tribes and protect nothing—it would not be well that Wano should be abandoned. Had Sir Henry Fowler carried his reluctance a little farther and declined to sanction the occupation of the Tochi Valley, the conflagration of the frontier which has cost so much blood and treasure to put out, and is not yet extinguished, might never have occurred. The pages of the Despatch that are most open to criticism are those devoted to a laboured attempt to show that the unrest of the tribes was largely, indeed mainly, due to a wave of fanaticism of which certain Mullahs took full advantage for their own ends. But the Mullahs are Pathans and are as likely to be moved and influenced by the admittedly prevalent suspicions of an intention to deprive the tribes of their independence. The apprehensions on that score are said to have been baseless, inasmuch as the Government of India had no intention of interfering with the tribes more than might be necessary to enable us to fulfil our obligations to Afghanistan and to our own subjects. But Lord George Hamilton frankly acknowledges that circumstances combined to give some colour of justification to the tribal unrest. "From the information that has reached me," he writes, "it is evident that the necessary task of delimitating by marks and pillars, in accordance with the Durand Convention, the spheres of British and Afghan influence, furnished the religious preachers with material for stirring up alarm and jealousy among the tribes, who were thus persuaded to connect the delimitation with ulterior designs upon their independence that were in no way comtemplated by your Government." The tribes could not have stood in need of much preaching to view such portents in their territory with alarm. Nor can they be blamed for regarding a delimitation that brought them within the sphere of British interest as fraught with very serious danger to their independence. Sir George White took a very similar view of the situation when he rejoiced that there is a law of historic development which makes the triumph of civilisation over barbarism and the subjugation of the latter by the former inevitable whenever they are brought into close contact. The Secretary of State in the sentence following that just quoted, admits that the delimitation was in the nature of things calculated to rouse the fears of the tribes: "The work of marking out a frontier line through hundreds of miles of wild tribal country could not fail to arouse such suspicions notwithstanding the scrupulous observance by you of the conditions laid down by Her Majesty's Government in 1894 with a view to avoiding interference with the tribes." The phrase, "avoiding interference," is open to the serious objection, that it is wholly misleading in this connection, as may be seen by reading the next sentence: "I have every reason to believe that your Government has carefully kept within the scope of the operations sanctioned by my predecessor in the Despatch of 24th August 1894, to enable you to adequately fulfil your obligations in regard to your own territory and the trade routes that go through it, and to the Amir, and to the well-affected amongst the tribesmen themselves"—a very wide scope for interference of a real and most disturbing kind.

The weighty paragraphs of the Despatch dwell on the untoward effects of such interference, on certain unforeseen consequences of the Durand Convention, considerations leading up to the conclusion that it has become necessary to invite the attention of the Government of India "to certain leading principles underlying our Indian frontier policy" to which Her Majesty's Government have resolved to adhere. Posts and cantonments shall not be multiplied on the difficult mountainous border; they shall in future be limited to those positions which are indispensable. Under present circumstances, internal and external, political and financial, no new responsibilities shall be undertaken unless absolutely required by actual—not future and speculative—strategical necessities and the protection of the British Indian border. Existing arrangements are to be modified with a view to concentration of force; that is to say, the relinquishment is ordered of scattered and distant posts which invite attack and can only be relieved by large and costly military operations. The question asked by the Secretary of State in regard to the cantonment of Wano in May, 1896, and not yet answered, is to apply to all other posts—is its maintenance so necessary as to justify the expenditure? Military posts that are not sufficiently defensible are to be relinquished; regular troops are only to be stationed where the conditions admit of their promptly repelling attack, and tribal levies are as far as possible to have the aspect of a police and not of a military force. Interference with the tribes is to be avoided with due regard to what is essential to prevent the intrusion of foreign influence amongst them, the keeping open of the trade routes and repelling attack. The proposal to impose a tribute on the Afridis and Orakzais as "a visible assertion of the responsibilities incurred under the Durand Convention" is rejected, on the express ground that it is desirable to avoid any countenance to the idea that the Government means to administer the tribal country or to enclose it within provincial limits. "Moreover," says the Secretary of State, "I apprehend that even a nominal tribute might rankle in the minds of the Pathan tribes, furnish disaffected persons with material for imputing to the British Government designs which it does not contemplate, and, above all, might enable the tribes to choose their own time for refusing payment, and thus openly defying your authority"—which might lead to fresh punitive expeditions and annexation of fresh tracts of country, and an increase of responsibilities involving additions to the civil and military establishments and a serious burden on the finances. Those who in August last urged the annexation of the Tirah and its conversion into a cantonment and a sanatarium will read that passage of Lord George Hamilton's able and candid Despatch with some confusion. Reasons similar to those which caused the rejection of the proposal to impose a tribute on the revolted tribes justified the refusal to sanction their complete disarmament. While it is just and expedient to compel tribes that have taken up arms against the Government to surrender a considerable number of rifles, complete disarmament would entail the obligation of maintaining armed police to protect them against the attacks of their neighbours. The Government hold that all that need be done is to control the traffic in arms and ammunition. The Despatch contemplates the possibility of admitting some of the Afridis to a share in the new arrangements for keeping open the Khyber. The Frontier policy to be observed henceforth aims at appeasement and conciliation.

THE most comprehensive and important contribution to the growing official literature of the Plague epidemic was issued yesterday afternoon. It is an account of the plague administration in the Bombay Presidency from September 1896 till May 1897, prepared by Mr. M. E. Couchman, I.C.S., under the orders of Mr. J. De Courcy Atkins, who, as Secretary in the General Department, had charge under Lord Sandhurst of the administrative as distinct from the executive conduct of the compaign. Mr. Atkins went on leave four months ago, and it is understood that the whole report was then in the printer's hands but from one cause or another the blue book has only now seen the light. It is a complete record, so far as it goes, and the earlier chapters of the compilation are divided naturally into three periods, the first being from September to November 1896, when the epidemic was confined to a part of our own city; the second being from 1st December of the same year until the passing of the Epidemic Diseases Act in February 1897 gave Government more plenary powers to deal with the plague than it had before possessed; and, thirdly, from the beginning of February to the early part of March, a period during which the policy was initiated of appointing special Plague Committees in large Municipal areas. In the second part of the book the work of the five committees so appointed is sketched, while the third consists of a collection of reports from infected Districts and areas in the Mofussil and in Native States, as also the report of Surgeon-Major McCartie regarding the medical inspection of sea-going passengers at Bombay. A supplementary volume contains the draft report, which the late Mr. Rand prepared on the work of the Poona Plague Committee, undated and unsigned, but with the exception of a missing paragraph here and there practically complete. The report has an added interest from the fact that it has not been edited in any way, but has been sent on by Mr. Lamb, just as he found it when called upon to take up the work which the martyred servant of the Crown had perforce laid down. The report is of course mainly historical, and no attempt is made to draw final conclusions as to the medical and scientific aspects of the epidemic. The report forms by far the most comprehensive and instructive history of a plague epidemic ever printed, and is an invaluable contribution to the literature of epidemiology.

MR. ROBERTS, M.P., is evidently irrepressible. Nothing daunted by the rebuff the

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ZOLA TRIAL.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The trial of M. Zola is approaching conclusion.

M. Zola, to-day, made an impassioned speech in which he protested the innocence of Captain Dreyfus which, he said, history would establish.

THE FRENCH ADVANCE IN SOKOTO.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, confirmed Reuter's telegram from Akassa, regarding the French advance in Sokoto, and added that he cannot believe the French Government has authorised the invasion of territory which is recognised as British itself.

A semi-official Note published in Paris says it is untrue that French troops are in the vicinity of Sokoto.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

Mr. Roberts has given notice in the House of Commons that on the 7th March he will call the attention of the House to the operations on our Indian frontier.

IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

FEB. 22.

The Irish Local Government Bill has been introduced in the Commons, and has been received cordially by the Liberals and Nationalists.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Reuter wires from Peking that the prospects of the proposed internal loan are hopeless.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION AND THE C. P. CODE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

The European Anglo-Indian Defence Association has addressed a further letter to Government regarding the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, in which, amongst a number of other suggestions and objections, they strongly protest against the exclusion of statements made to the police by an accused or his witnesses from cross-examination as likely to lead to the frequent conviction of innocent persons. They also object as dangerous to the powers given by Clause 281 to courts to add to charges without affording accused inalienable liberty in recalling witnesses to rebut the same. They further protest against curtailment by Clause 439 of general power of revision, possessed under their Charters by all High Courts, which, though only occasionally exercised, is used exclusively to redress serious wrong which could not otherwise be righted.

DEATH OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON F. C. ROSS.

The death is reported of Assistant-Surgeon C. Ross, at Mian Meer.

MILITARY NEWS.

LAHORE, FEB. 22.

It is reported that General Kempster has demanded a court-of-enquiry into the facts which led to his return from the field.

Surgeon-Major Treherne accompanies Sir George White home in the capacity of Medical Attendant.

PLAGUE IN HYDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 22.

From latest reports to hand the plague has attacked several villages in Beder and Gulburga Districts, and the situation is now considerably worse than before. Cases having broken out in Ajunta and Aurungabad, where the police are insufficient to enforce plague measures. 300 troopers of the Hyderabad Contingent from Aurungabad will be placed on plague duty to protect the Nizam's frontier and also to search the country for forty miles around each contingent depot. The Plague Commissioner has applied for the services of Captain Armstrong, 3rd Madras Lancers, as Secretary on the score of the increased heaviness of work. Ganjote, Umerghi, and two other villages in the Nuldroog District show a daily mortality of six cases. In some villages the people repudiate all idea of the plague when it has actually been discovered. There is a great demand in Hyderabad for medical men prepared to go on plague duty

ENTERTAINMENT AT BHOWNUGGUR.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BHOWNUGGUR, FEB. 21.

An evening party was given last evening in Kailas Bagh in honour of Mr. Khursedji Cavasji Murzban by his friends and admirers. Mr. Murzban has owing to ill-health lately retired on a pension, having faithfully served the Durbar as a Municipal Secretary for the last twenty-seven years. On that occasion, besides the State officers and merchants, both European and native, and local pleaders, several well-known gentlemen were present. In the course of the evening some Sanskrit verses were recited, which were a sort of eulogy on the meritorious services rendered by Mr. Murzban in the trying and responsible duties of a Municipal Secretary. The verses ended with good wishes for Mr. Murzban's health and long life after his retirement from public life. Mr. Murzban thanked those present for the honour they had done him by their presence on the occasion, and said that he was extremely grateful to such of the officers as had given him valuable advice and assistance in the due discharge of his duties. He added that it would be extreme ingratitude on his part if he failed to express his thanks on that occasion to his Highness the Maharaja Sahib for the inestimable boon his Highness had conferred on him by allowing him to retire on half-pay, though some years were still wanting to entitle him to the pension in question. For this unprecedented favour he was next to his Highness exceedingly grateful to the Councillors of the State, as also to the advisers of the present Highness. After this the guests, having partaken of the refreshments, parted at a late hour of the night.

SURAT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

SURAT, FEB. 21.

The general Municipal elections for three seats of the Surat Municipality were held, to-day, resulting in the return of Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Haridas, barrister, Mr. Ishwardas Store, and Dr. Dossabhoy defeating the old members, Messrs. Anupram Kirparam and Bhagubhai Vakil.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Formosa (extra) left here, to-day, for China direct.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 21.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Amphitrite left here for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 3-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 11-16
Bar Silver	25 3-4

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE TRIBESMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

A Jamrud telegram of the 21st runs :—The Sipah section of Afridis have surrendered some more rifles, and have now only to bring in twenty more and Rs. 2,000 to complete the fine.

It is not improbable that the Zakka Khel Jirgah will be coming in shortly.

The Adam Khels of the Kohat Pass having surrendered the rifles of two deserters which remained with them, their hostages have been released.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ADVANCE.

The 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent has been despatched from Peshawar to occupy Malaroni and Bara, thereby releasing the troops of the Third Brigade for operations in the advance. The place of the 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent at Peshawar has been filled by the postponement of the move from that station of five Companies of the 26th Bengal Infantry, and three Companies, Bengal Infantry.

THE PROSPECT OF A FRESH CAMPAIGN.

LAHORE, FEB. 21.

The authorities are extremely reticent on the question as to whether Government are willing to wait beyond the stipulated time for other sections to comply with terms. In the event of a hitch occurring to prevent them doing so it is generally thought that the recent bad weather coupled with the fact that the period of grace allowed coincides with time for important religious observances of the Ramazan fast will prevent even those sections who are willing to submit within the time allowed from complying with the terms. Some men sent by the jirgahs to Bara and Rajgul to collect fines and rifles were unable to return in consequence of heavy rain and snow which made the roads quite impracticable and blocked passes. In spite, however, of evidences of improvement in the situation as regards sections represented by the Jamrud Jirgah, there are rumours afloat that the authorities are not satisfied with the present appearance of things in the Khyber, Bazaar and Bara Valleys. It was even reported that enauiries had been made as to the amount of transport likely to be available for an advance that may be rendered necessary beyond what was contemplated in the plans of Sir William Lockhart for coercing the recalcitrant clans who were given up to the 23rd instant to submit and possible requirements in transport and supplies for a given force which in certain eventualities may be required to re-commence operations on a bigger scale than was at first intended. Sir William Lockhart accompanied by two Staff Officers went yesterday from Peshawar to Lundi Kotal and back. On his return he addressed the headmen of all the Afridi Jirgahs at Jamrud and heard petitions from them. The general tone of the representations appeared to be submissive. In all something over 180 rifles have been brought in to Colonel Warburton. The cart traffic has after the late heavy rain badly cut up roads between Jamrud and Lundi Kotal. Large Military fatigue parties have been at work on the road, but permanent repairs are beyond the power of the troops to carry out.

THE WAVE OF FANATICISM.

ACTIVITY OF THE MULLAHS.

LAHORE, FEB. 22.

Since the conclusion of the expedition against Bonerwals, vague rumours are circulated in Swat of the movements of the Hadda Mullah in the Mohmand country ; but all such reports were at the time believed to be without foundation, and ascribed to petty chiefs who abstained from joining the movement against us. Their motive was to gain favour of the British Government by offering to use their influence in putting down any attempt on the part of Bajouris to follow the mullahs lead against the British authorities. However, during the past fortnight, especially, persistent rumours of the appearance of a mullah, said to be no other than the notorious Hadda, are current in Swat, and it is supposed that after all there is some ground for the belief that during the Ramzan fast there would be a recrudescence of the fanaticism.

It is probable, however, says the Lahore paper, that nothing will happen till the advent of the Id, when Muhammadan fanaticism usually reaches to the stage of a religious mania. If the people of Upper Swat and the Bonerwals beeame in any degree influenced by the incitements of mullahs and fakirs, they would readily believe that our willingness to retire from their country was a sign of weakness rather than the magnanimity of a conqueror. The next few days may be expected to reveal the actual import of the activity of the mullahs, the existence of which is no longer doubted, though it is generally believed that the movement will end in a fiasco.

The tribesmen can hardly do much harm in the present watchful attitude of the authorities, who are prepared to promptly grapple with any difficulty that may arise.

THE SHIN KAMAR AFFAIR.

THE THREE YORKSHIREMEN STILL MISSING.

We hear ftom Mamanni, says our Lahore contemporary, that Mr. Hastings, the Political Officer, has failed to recover the bodies of the remaining three men of the Yorkshire Light Infantry who fell at Shin Kamar. It is known, so far as we hear, that these three men (Lance-Sergeant Axleby, Lance-Corporal Cautrell, and Private Beatte) were killed and not wounded ; but in spite of every effort to recover the bodies, nothing is yet known of what became of them.

THE RAID ON AKORA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Regarding the raid on Akora, the facts are that a burglary was committed in a Hindu's shop on the night of the 17th, and that the burglars (probably about twelve in number) had with them one or two torches, the night being pitch dark. The shop caught fire, whether accidently or otherwise, cannot be determined. At this stage of the case several other shops caught fire, and twenty were all burnt down.

Both the Hindus and Muhammadans joined in getting the fire under, and forgot the burglars, who escaped in confusion.

Some of the burglars, it is reported, have been recognised, and the police were sent to arrest them.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

OUTBREAK IN ANOTHER VILLAGE.

LAHORE, FEB. 22.

Another village, named Dehron, in Hosharpur District, has been attacked with plague. It is situated but one mile from the town of Garshankar. There has been plague in altogether eight villages in Jullundher District, and six in Hoshiarpur district. Three of the villages in the Jullundher District have been declared free, but by the irony of fate one of them has been re-infected by an imported case.

PRECAUTIONS AT KAPURTHALA.

In the Kapurthala State, the officials are on the alert against any inroad of the plague. The large town of Phagwara has recently been visited by the State Medical Officer, its cleaning up ensured, and the obligations of the people to protect themselves impressed on the headmen and others.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Hhanoi, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Cable Pernambuco Ciara interrupted.

Cable Saigon Hongkong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Labuan without extra charge.

Eastern Telegraph Company notify they are through to Malta on both cables.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica must be written in plain language or A. B. C. Code, and are subject to Government censure at Nicaragua.

Communication Bolamo Bessaointerrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, 5 a.m., Monday twenty-eighth.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE heavy snowstorms in the Hills no doubt account for a sudden and very marked fall in the temperature. At Mussoorie a foot of snow is reported, at Chakrata eight inches, and at Simla six inches. A correspondent also telegraphs there has been a heavy fall of snow at Chitral, and that the mail runners have been unable to get over the Lowarai Pass.

SIR BAKER RUSSELL, Commanding the Forces in Bengal, has issued an order regretting that the instructions in force regarding the use by officers playing polo of a "head dress capable of protecting the head in the case of a fall," are not in all cases strictly observed.

A TELEGRAM from Shinawari reports that a sepoy of the 12th B. I. has run amok there, and after shooting his native officer and firing into the camp, made good his escape.

THE "Guzerat Cup" Pig-sticking Meet will be held on the 25th March and following days at Bhandu on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

FURTHER reinforcements are to be sent to East Africa. As it will take some weeks to raise and equip the Uganda Rifle Corps, four hundred of the 4th Bombay Infantry will be despatched to Mombassa at once. This is to admit of the whole of the 27th Bombay Infantry moving to Uganda district. The 4th will keep guard over the coast stations.

THE Punjab Government has been asked by the Government of India in the Military Department to obtain a site at Amritsar for the memorial to the defenders of Saragheri. The Government also intend to put up a tablet on the spot having the names of those who fell. We are glad to hear, by the way, that Bhai Singh, the well known Sikh architect in the Mayo School of Art at Lahore, has very properly been asked to design the memorial.

GOVERNMENT has resolved to set on foot a magnetic survey of India in connection with the Kodaikanal Observatory. Opinions, we believe, will differ as to the urgency of such a survey, and the wisdom of adding the cost of another official department to the deficit which Sir James Westland is at present engaged in attempting to reduce. There are those who will think that if the Government of India, in spite of its protestations, has more money than it knows what to do with, it might spend a few lakhs on the half-starved scientific departments that already exist, rather than incur fresh liabilities in an entirely new direction. The officer who is appointed as head of the magnetic survey will be associated with Mr. Michie Smith, Government Astronomer, Madras.

TUESDAY, March 1st, has been fixed as the day on which the Viceroy will unveil the statue of Lord Roberts in Calcutta, and we understand that preparations are being made for a military display appropriate to the occasion. It might be possible to send small detachments of Sikhs, Gurkhas, and other up-country sepoys to attend the ceremony, specimens of the men who fought so gallantry side by side with the British soldier in Afghanistan. Our up-country troops are never seen in Calcutta, and yet their recent heroism on the frontier has won the highest admiration in the capital. As the statue stands on the Secretary's walk on the open Maidan there can be no difficulty in arranging for a big parade of the presidency garrison when the ceremony of unveiling takes place.

MR. A. H. T. MARTINDALE, who on the 8th March becomes Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana in succession to Sir R. J. Crosthwaite, belongs to the Madras Service, which he joined in 1875. He has been for some time in political employ, and was attached to the staff of the British Residency in the Mysore State. He was next appointed Commissioner of the province of Ajmere-Merwara and has subsequently been Resident at some of the pincipal Native Courts of Rajputana. Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, by the way, who has just been appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is also a member of the Madras Civil Service, which he joined in 1887. He also has for some years been in political employ, though the last appointment which he held was that of officiating Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Legislative Department.

ACCORDING to the last published list of casualities among the officers engaged in the frontier operations since the occurrence of the Tochi outbreak 43 officers have been killed and 94 wounded. Of these casualties 65 occurred among officers serving with native troops, 24 officers being killed and 41 wounded. Two officers belonging to the Commissariat and Transport Departments were killed and one wounded, and five on the Staff were wounded and one killed. The remaining casualties—16 killed and 47 wounded—occurred among the officers of British regiments. It will be seen that the proportion of killed among the British officers serving with native regiments is very large.

A TELEGRAM dated Drosh, 17th February, says :—Continuous snow has fallen down to 6,000 feet since the 14th instant on which date we received our last post. The post leaving here that day did not get over the Lowarai Pass, and all the runners are collected at Ziarat, five miles this side of the pass. Heavy snow fell in the valley at Chitral on the 16th, but soon melted. The clouds have now cleared away, and runners may get across to-night. A runner was rescued from a snow drift with great difficulty yesterday. His mail bag was subsequently found. The health of the troops is excellent, and the hospitals are empty.

NEWS has reached Allahabad by telegram that on Friday last the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment in the appeal of Lal Bulwant Singh versus Rani Kishori. This case, which was instituted in 1886 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, was transferred to that of the District Judge of Mainpuri. It came on for trial before Mr. Aikman, then the Judge of Mainpuri, and resulted in the major portion of the plaintiff's claim being dismissed. Both parties appealed to the High Court of these provinces, and the appeals, which were heard by Mr. Justice Knox and Mr. Justice Burkitt, resulted in the total dismissal of the plaintiff's suit. By their judgment their Lordships of the Privy Council have confirmed the order of the High Court. At the time general attention to the case was excited in these provinces by the magnitude of the interests at stake in the litigation, and the position of the family of Jaswant Rao, the husband of Rani Kishori, who had done yeoman's work for the British in the mutiny of 1857. A special interest, moreover, centered in the result of the appeal, as it is in this case that the question regarding the validity of the acting appointment of Mr. Justice Burkitt to the bench in the Allahabad High Court was directly put in issue in the appeal, and tried by their lordships of the Privy Council. The result has been the recognition of the validity of that appointment, and the consequent quieting of minds uneasy on that score.

IN the current number of *Goodwill*, there is a somewhat remarkable interview with Dr. Creighton, the Bishop of London. The Bishop is reported to have said : "No ; I shall never finish the History of the Papacy, and I shall write no more. It is absolutely impossible to do one half of the work of this stupendous diocese, leaving out the question of writing any book. There could not possibly be anything more ghastly from a human point of view than being a bishop. You can never please anybody. I was told I ought to be a bishop, and believed it was God's will, and we are bound to keep moving on wherever God's will leads us ; we have no choice to do anything else. I think England the most extraordinary country in the world, and its clergy the most extraordinary people in it. The clergy averagely do an immense amount of work, but they really are the most self-centred, undisciplined, and difficult people I ever came across. I am very fond of them—that is one of the functions of a bishop, to love his clergy ; but, with your true British spirit, each man thinks that the entire organisation of the diocese is centred round his particular parish, and that the bishop exists solely for the purpose of preaching in his church. And I do have to request not to be asked to bless hassocks. It is a fearful difficulty to keep the peace, and mainly because the clergy on both sides, Protestant and Catholic, will not refrain forcing party cries down each other's throats, and party badges on to each other's unwilling shoulders."

THE *Times'* correspondent in Cuba declares that the measure of autonomy granted by Spain is not sufficiently comprehensive to attract the sympathies of the Cubans, as it leaves all real power in the hands of the Governor-General.

THE CALCUTTA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

THE past week in Calcutta has been one of agitations, if I may so call them, for although the outside public had nothing to do with the quarrel between the British India Steam Navigation Company and their officers, the matter excited so much interest and partisanship while it lasted, that it was difficult to understand that the pay of no more than thirty or forty people here was in dispute. Very general satisfaction was expressed when a compromise was arrived at, and if the company has nominally won, the officers have obtained an amount of sympathy from the general public and a prominence for their grievances which cannot fail to render further postponement of adjustment impossible. Whatever may be said about the breach of etiquette on the part of the officers in going upon strike, no one seems to doubt they have made out a strong case for further participation in the very handsome dividends they have helped to earn for the company, and if, as the result, the shareholders decide to put aside a hundred thousand pounds or so to form a pension fund for them, the popularity of what has always been a deservedly favourite line of steamers will be distinctly increased.

The other agitation, which has related of course to the Sedition Bill, has only been checked for the moment by the passing of the measure which became law yesterday. Whether it succeeds or no, however, one thing is certain, which is, that the result of the interest excited and the suggestions made has been to very materially modify for the better more than one provision which, as it first stood, would have been liable to do harm. No one can compare the original drafts with the ones that have left the hands of the Select Committee, without realising that most important changes have been introduced. This accounts for the fact that the uncompromising hostility at first shown to the measure by that important body, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was converted into the support which Mr. Allan Arthur gave to the measure from his place in the Legislative Council. It is true that this support was of so qualified a nature, and was hedged in with so much criticism, that some at least of the public present took his speech for an expression of disapprobation, but the verbatim report which appeared this morning has dissipated this belief and shown that the speaker was among those who voted for the passing of the measure. The Bar Association, which might certainly be expected to know what would be the probable effect of any particular piece of legislation, still strongly supports the native members of Council in their practically unanimous opposition to the Act, but the very able support given to the Government, in the matter, by Sir Griffith Evans, is an interesting illustration of the great divergence of opinion that exists.

Speaking of the Council meeting, I might almost include it amongst the social events of the week, for such an array of pretty frocks, as were to be seen at the end of the Chamber reserved for the public, has seldom before graced a legislative debate in Calcutta. The ladies certainly had no reason to regret their enterprise in attending. True they all fled long before the eight weary hours over which the sitting lasted had expired, but few of them will forget the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu's delightful bull about the powder magazine, which will probably be told at the expense of that gentleman long after the eloquence of Sir Griffith Evans and the earnestness of Mr. Chalmers over the measure have been forgotten.

Of the protest meeting in the Town Hall, which took place on Thursday, it is somewhat difficult to say anything, since all that one who arrived about the hour named could see on entering the hall was an impenetrable wall of native gentlemen's backs, which made it almost impossible to either hear or see what was going on upon the platform. There did not appear to be many Europeans present amongst the audience, which chiefly consisted of students from the various educational institutions, but the Town Hall is so built that once the space between the pillars is occupied, the fact that there is plenty of room on either side does not in any way relieve the pressure, so it is never an easy matter to analyse a meeting in it.

With Lent almost upon us, dances will soon be at an end, but a very pleasant one took place at the Saturday Club last night. Of other social functions during the week the most important have been the annual gathering at the Ladies' Golf Club, and the children's party at Government House, which were both largely attended. I hear there is to be a wedding at the Cathedral on Monday, when Miss Macpherson is to be united to Major Herbert. This event will about close the present season of gaiety in Calcutta. By the time it re-opens, boxes will have been packed and departures made, and many of our friends will be speeding homewards, while others will be settling into boarding houses at hill stations, and looking forward once more to "poojahs" and the plains. Meanwhile every day grows warner than the last. Punkahs are being brought out of the godowns. The ice companies are busy, and the man who walks in the middle of the day in the sun runs risks that are not to be taken lightly.

TROOPS TO MOMBASSA.

ORDERS have been received for the immediate mobilisation of the Head-quarter Wing of the 4th Bombay Rifles, for despatch to Mombassa, and they will leave here on Friday in the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie. They number about 400 of all ranks. Section D, No. 4 Native Field Hospital, accompanies the Regiment. Captain Tanner, of the 29th Bombay Infantry, proceeds to Mombassa to join the 27th Bombay Infantry, in place of Captain Fowler, who has joined the Uganda Military Police.

THE FRENCH STEAMER.

THE Agent, Messageries Maritimes Company, informs us that the s. s. Sydney, appointed to leave on the 15th March, will leave only on the 18th, as the connecting steamer at Colombo will be delayed three days. Intending passengers by the s. s. Sydney should arrive in Bombay not later than the 17th, at night.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Egypt, expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday :—

Anderson, Mr J	Lewis, Mrs J R and infant
Butcher, Capt.	LaTouche, Mr and Mrs J D
Burgett, Mr R and Miss	Moriarty, Mrs and child
Burrows, Mrs E and infant	MacMillen, Mr A. st
Buckley, Mr F R	Mosses, Capt W O M
Bayley, Mr	Meredith, Mrs and Party
Burnett, Mrs	Mellis, Lady and child
Beadon, Miss T	McIver, Miss
Bowman, Mr J	Neill, Mr W N
Candy, Major J M	Noel, Miss
Collin, Mr E W and Mrs	O'Bryen, Capt C W
Critchley, Mr C H M and Mrs	Ogilvy, Surg-Capt W H
Cameron, Mr	Oldham, Mrs and Miss
Cobbold, Mrs J and Miss	Purcey, Mr and Mrs
Crofton, Mrs	Pearce, Mr C M
Dick, Miss	Pestonjee, Mr
Dean, Dr A H	Playfair, Mr R W
Daniells, Capt and Mrs	Pawley, Mr
Dillon, Mr G	Plowden, Mr B R
Drake, Mr W E	Roberts, Mr D T
Darabsetb, Dr	Reid, Mr D E
Ditmas, Col	Roe, Miss
Dodge, Mr L H	Ramsay, Major
Erskine, Hon M	South, Mr A
Erskine, Mrs	Shadwell, Capt and Mrs
Edwards, Mrs	Stewart, Mr W M
Flower, Mr Archibald	Sanders, Mr H C
Flower, Miss Lillian	Sinclair, Mr J
Gladstone, Mr C W A	Singh, Mr T N
Greenfield, Miss	Spencer, Mr W
Hardy, Maj and Mrs	Singh, Mr D N
Heaton, Mr J J	Sadler, Col J H and Mrs
Hall, Mrs and child	Simpson, Mr R
Hassan, Mr Syed	Tomkins, Rev. Mrs and Miss
Holland, Capt H F	Vonderherst, Mr
Kaye, Capt J L and Mrs	Wright, Mr F N
Koul, Mr	Walton, Mr L B
Kay, Miss A	Whyte, Mrs
Lawe, Mr H C	

APT illustration is the preacher's treasure. That Father Bernard Vaughan (brother of Cardinal Vaughan) possesses this gift is proved by the following extract from a recent sermon which he preached at the opening of a new baptistery at the Church of the Holy Name at Manchester. "Life," said he, "is not unlike a game of whist. Some are playing for riches," continued the preacher, "and for these diamonds are trumps. Some are playing for love—for these hearts are trumps. Some are playing for power and dominion—for these clubs are trumps. But there is a fourth hand, and this is the most important in the game ; this hand is taken by the Angel of Death and for him spades are trumps. Shall you," asked the preacher, "be able to say when spades are turned up on the table, 'O Death, where is thy sting ? O Grave, where is thy victory' ?"

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE WEEK[illegible]ng of the Standing Committee of the Mun[illegible]rporation was held yesterday afternoon, the H[illegible]r. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding. The following members were also present : Messrs H. G. Gell, T. W. Cuffe, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Kavasji Merwanji Shroff, Kaikhoshro N. Kabraji, Professor O. V. Muller, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Viram, Drs. A. G. Viegas, N. N. Katrak, Cowasjee Hormusji, and K. N. Bahadurji.

THE PROPOSED MARKET AT CHOWPATI.

The Committee resolved to refer the following resolution of the Corporation to the Commissioner for favour of remarks : "That, with reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution of the 25th ultimo on the subject of the provision of markets at Chowpati the Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Committee, to sanction the additional grant necessary for the acquisition of the site shown as No. 12 on the tracing accompanying the report of the Committee."

CONSTRUCTION OF A STORM-WATER DRAIN.

The Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner, requesting sanction of the Committee and the Corporation to the construction of a storm-water masonry drain, 2'-6" by 2'-0," in Khetwady 10th Lane, north of Khetwady Back Road, for improving the stoneware pipe drain thereat, at a cost of Rs. 4,353, to be met from savings (Rs. 4,522) in the grant for the improvement of the side-drains in the Khetwady district ; also requesting sanction to the variation of the contract with Messrs. Vithul Sayanna & Co. for the construction of the drains in Khetwady, whereby Messrs. Vithul Sayanna & Co. may be entrusted with the said work in continuation of the said contract.

The sanction asked for was granted.

SANCTION FOR FILING A SUIT.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, requesting approval of the Standing Committee, under the terms of section 517 (1) (*j*) of the Municipal Act III. of 1888, of the filing of suit under the terms of Section 211 of the said Act in the High Court against Mr Framroz Jamsetji Agha for the recovery of Rs. 5,485-13-0 for Municipal taxes due by him in respect of his properties in Gilder Street.

The necessary sanction was given.

The Committee adjourned after transacting some other business.

LADY SANDHURST'S AFTERNOON CONCERT.

THE change of time made on the last occasion for H. E. Lady Sandhurst's concert from half-past five to six o'clock having been found inconvenient for people living at a distance, the earlier hour was reverted to yesterday, and will no doubt be retained for the remaining concerts of the series. The large audience included H. E. the Governor and Lady Sandhurst, and Sir Charles and Lady Nairne. As a commencement the Governor's String Band gave a fine rendering of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet." Although this was the fourth concert of the series, Madam Lily Howard is the first contralto singer that has been heard at them. She is a recent arrival from Home, and possesses a rich and well trained voice, which her self-possession enables her to use to the best advantage. She sang Mascheroni's "For all Eternity" in good style. The violin obligato was admirably played by Madame Koenig. Yielding to an encore the vocalist sang "O Promise Me," which had a very sweet violin obligato accompaniment. The welcome accorded to Madame Koenig showed that her popularity at these concerts has increased rather than diminished. She gave "Fantasia Caprice" (Vieuxtemps) with an orchestral accompaniment. It goes without saying that she received an enthusiastic encore. In response she interpreted Joachim Raff's celebrated "Cavatina" in a way not to be forgotten, the rollentando passages at the close being very tenderly played. The next item on the programme was a song by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, "Blow, Blow Thou Winter Wind." He has a clear expressive voice, scarcely suited, however, to the song chosen—which needs a deep bass. Mrs. Candy played the accompaniment. Madame Lily Howard excelled in her rendering of the familiar song, "When the Heart is Young." The expression and enunciation left nothing to be desired, the sustained notes being specially worthy of praise. As the hour was well advanced she simply bowed her acknowledgments of the demand for a repetition. The Governor's String Band played as a closing item the idyll, "Waldesflustern" (Czibulka). It was one of the best features of an exceptionally good programme. The staccatto movements were given in a bright crisp manner, and the pianissimo refrains were very pleasing. Mr. Seymour Dove did good service as accompanist to Madame Lily Howard. The next concert will be held on the 8th March.

LADY SANDHURST AT ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDORA.

THE pupils of St. Joseph's Convent School, Bandora, had the pleasure of welcoming her Excellency Lady Sandhurst to their Convent Home on the evening of Monday. Her Excellency had expressed her desire to see the institution some months before, and her visit there was anticipated with pleasure, but owing to indisposition, she greatly regretted not being able to realize her wish. Having, however, repeated it about two weeks ago to his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, the inmates of the convent prepared a hearty welcome for her Excellency. National flags, interspersed with others, moved to and fro on the outer premises, and the interior of the school was prettily decorated with ferns and flowers ; the effect produced by the tapestry decorations of the spacious airy playground, which was converted into a reception hall, was specially pleasing. At about 4-45 p.m., her Excellency, accompanied by Captain Young, Aide-de-Camp, walked up the avenue to the parlour, where they were received by his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Rev. Mother Theodorine, and other Sisters in attendance. The approach to the reception hall through a long verandah was rendered pleasing by a procession of little ones, bearing banners, while others met and greeted her Ladyship with bouquets of natural flowers. Miss Latkaka, in particular, had a lovely collection to offer, culled from her own garden. Having arrived at the playground hall, about 600 children stood up to welcome her Ladyship. An overture opened the proceedings, which was followed by a welcome song, sung by the convent choir, an address delivered with eloquence and pathos by Miss Easdon, and calisthenic exercises most gracefully performed by the little orphans and boarders of the institution, respectively. Her Excellency and Captain Young were charmed at the juvenile proceedings prepared for them, and in particular were strikingly pleased to see the happy, smiling countenances of the children, which evidently showed that they were very happy in their Convent Home.

After taking a turn through the institution, which she particularly praised for its neatness, cleanliness, and good management, she left at about 6-15, highly pleased with all she saw and heard. Equally delighted were the inmates with the visit of her Excellency and the pupils, who elicited from her Ladyship a holiday, well rightly enjoyed it, yesterday being Shrove Tuesday.

THE SINNAR RIOTS.

OUR correspondent says :—Magan Hattichandh Athichand Hattichand, Dongar Hirachand, and Popat Jayachand (all on bail), and Rupchand (in custody in the Nasik lock-up) were called upon by Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal, First-Class Magistrate, to furnish security to keep peace under section 107 of the Criminal Proceedure Code. Rupchand was not brought, but the proceedings against the first four accused were proceeded with. Mr. Narayan Vinayak Gole, pleader from Nasik, appeared for the above. Rao Saheb R. P. Sahasrabudhe, Police Inspector, examined on oath for the prosecution, stated : On 27th January, 1898, a crowded meeting was held in the Para Ambrai Parde near Sinnar, where it was resolved to get rid of the plague measures, and to kill all concerned in plague matters. (He gave the account of the riot occurrences, already published.) Continuing, he said, the mob asked who would defend them and spend money for them if they were dragged by Government to justice, whereupon the accused said that the mouths of their purses were open and at their service and that this led to the riot. Examined by Mr. Gole, witness said : The seven witnesses for the prosecution were all present at the meeting, the express object of which was, as stated above, to kill all those engaged on plague duty ; that he had not come to know what object the accused and the witnesses had in view in attending the meeting ; that the accused had in fact abetted the offence of rioting, but that he was unable to say why they had not been charged as abettors of the riot.

The case is adjourned till to-morrow, when the examination will be resumed and other witnesses for the prosecution called.

FROM Pretoria it is announced that all Indians, whether traders or coolies, have received notice to remove to locations outside the towns not later than March 31. This gives an opportunity from bringing a test case before the High Court.

RECREATIONS OF AN INDIAN OFFICIAL.

WRITES Sir George Birdwood to the "Journal of the Society of Arts":—I regret not having been able to take my promised part in the discussion, last Thursday afternoon, at the Imperial Institute, on Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff's paper, as it would have been a pleasure to me to have expressed to him personally my sense of the honour he did the Indian Section of the Society of Arts by so considerately appearing before us, and the enjoyment and zest with which we all heard the lecture. But everything else that I was prepared to say I can say equally well, and better, in the present memorandum.

Botanising and gardening were my all-absorbing recreations in India, and I was always especially anxious to recommend them to young officers, and to ladies, for their amusement. But I found two stumbling-blocks in their way, the unsympathetic, commonplace, and cumbersome scientific names of plants, and the the unintelligibility of the popular native names. To get over the latter difficulty I was always seeking for the meanings of the native names, and I have repreatedly appealed to native scholars to bring out a systematically translated list of them ; for a pleasant reputation might in this way be very readily acquired. I never got beyond few hundred, and it is my wish to contribute the most interesting of these to the discussion on Sir M. E. Grant Duff's paper, in the hope that my so doing may incite others to complete my casual task.

I write from memory, a memory inquires made forty years ago, and without leisure or strength to collate and correct or definitively approve the results of those inquiries. I will only say that I was chiefly indebted for them to the late Drs. Bhau Daji and Sakharam Arjun, the latter the brightest of my students in "Materia Medica," and to the country-side people who accompanied me in my excursions about Matheran and Mahableshwur, I have arranged my list of the translated names in sections, as this makes it easier to keep them in memory.

NATIVE NAMES OF INDIAN PLANTS.

Section A.—Names descriptive of the general qualities, or of the "habit," of plants.

Akashpavan.—(Cuscuta reflexa) sky-nourished.

Asokta.—(Aleurites moluccana) root spreading ; a native of the Indian Archipelago, the Belgaum Walnut of Anglo-Indians.

Babula.—(Acacia arabica) cover, shade ; but thought by some to also signify Babylonian.

Bakhula.—(Mimusops Elengi) crooked.

Baub ; an onomatopoeia, denoting the sound of the explosions given off by this gigantic grass when in flames.

Bandhuka.—(Ixora coccinea) knotted, closely compressed, referring to its compact terminal corymbs of bright scarlet flowers ; the Jungle Geranium and Ixora of the Woods of Anglo-Indians. Compare Bandana pocket handk

tion of the exquisite mango yellow dye of India, obtained from their urine, die in a few months.

Ganika.—(Pisonia aculeata) harlot tree, Lettuce-tree of Anglo-Indians.

Ingalagunti.—(Diospyros montana) scolding wife. Spite of the divinity attaching to their generic Latin name, Diospyros, the ebony trees are all of evil omen in India, and Shakespeare's (Hamlet) and Marlowe's (Jew of Malta) juice of cursed Hebenon, or Hebon, although actually a poisonous distilment from the yew tree, takes its feller characterisation from the purely mythical effects attributed to the juice of D : Ebenum, the Hebon of Spenser, in the line from The Vision of Petrarch :—

"Made all of Heben and white Yvorie."

Kakamari.—(Anamirta Cocculus) crow-killer ; the Cocculus Indicus of commerce.

Mushti.—(Strychnos Nux-Vomica) fatal.

Tun.—(Cedrela Toon) causing pain.

Ummighilan.—(Acacia arabica) mother, or haunt of devils. See *babula*, Section A.

Section D.—Names expressive of the beauty and charm of plants, as also of their religious and poetical associations.

Agni-shikha.—(Gloriosa superba) flame-flower.

Amlana.—(Gomphrena globosa) unfading, amaranthine, a native of America, but completely naturalised in India.

Aparajita.—(Clitoria ternatea) unconquerable ; possibly referring to the superb true blue of its flowers, but more probably to its phallic power, as it is especially sacred to all the goddesses (*sakti*), and more particularly to the invincible Devi, the wife of Siva : *of*. Aphrodite.

Arjuna.—(Terminalia Arjuna) *bright*.

Ashoka.—(Jonesia Asoka) sans-souci.

Bhavya.—(Dillenia speciosa) handsome.

Bhor.—(Sizyphus Jujuba) shining ; the Jujube-tree, allied to the Lotus-tree, identified with the mythical tree of Homer's Lotophagi. Zazyphus and Jujuba are both progressive corruptions, through Greek, Latin, and French, of the Persian zizafun.

Chandana.—(Santalum album) gladdening.

Kamal.—(Nelumbium speciosum) water adorning, a name it bears in common with other water lilies. Nelumbrium is latinised from the Cingalese nelumbo, shining. With the other water-lilies it is also called padma, floating on water.

Kanchana.—(Banhinia sps :) shining.

Madhavilata.—(Hiptage Madabiota) Spring (creeper) flower ; the Delight of the Woods of the drama of Sakontala.

Mandara.—(Erythrina indica) beautifying ; also called pangara, indentified with the mythical parajita tree stolen by Krishna from Indra's heaven of Svarga. See manjista and mudar.

Manjista, mmajit.—(Rubia cordifolia) formosissma, the Munjeet of commerce.

Mudar.—(Calotropis gigantea) beautifying ; the same word as mandara, and cognate to manjista. Compare mundo, munditia, mundus.

Nakinnata.—(Pongamia glabra) night-shining.

Phunus.—(Artocarpus integrifolia) a paean. praise, its Canarese name ; the Jack-tree of Anglo-Indians, so called by them after its Malabari name jaka, the meaning of which I do not know.

Sami-raja, sami, suma shimi.—(Prosopis spicigera) Rex sacrificulus, the leading and cardinal sacrificial wood of the Brahmins. The others are agara, fire chariot, (?), mudar, palasa, pipula, udambara and vata ; and the grasses. dab (Cynodon Dactylon), and kusa (Poa cynosuroides).

Shuba, sai (Shorea robusta) praised.

Seventi.—(Chrysanthemum indicum) sought after ; the seventee-bai, represented as a daisy, of Miss Freres' (in folk lore revival) epoch-marking Old Deccan Days.

Vana-raja (Bauhinia racemosa) Rex memorensis ; a title justified rather by its poetical associations than by its size, or its large but sparsely-blooming white flowers.

Section E.—Latin generic and specific names of plants of hidden Indian origin.

Confining ourselves to the names above noted, and omitting from these the generic name of Zizyphus, and the specific name of Azadirachta, both of which are Persian, and the specific names Lotus and Lebbek, both of which are Egypto-Arabic, we have in Pongamia, Moringa, Amoora, Tectona, Wagatea, Adhatoda, Mangifera, and Nelumbium, generic names of obvious Indian origin ; and in (Adhatoda) Vasica, (Amoora) Rohitaka, (Syzygium) Jambolanum, (Artocarpus) Lakucha, (Nauclea) Cadumba, (Cedrela) Toona, (Terminalia) Arjuna, (Jonesia) Asoka, and (Hiptage) Madablota, specific names, the Indian origin of which is equally clear. Among the above-noted generic names, Santalum also is of the Latinised form of chandana, though the Persian chandal ; and among the abovenoted specific names I believe that (Anamirta) Cocculus must have kaka, "crow," in its etymology. But there are several generic Latin names of plants, the Indian origin of which is so concealed that in one or two cases it has never been even suspected, and I believe I am the first to have given the suggested etymology of four of the following names :—

Carissa (Krishna) to whom, and Vishnu, the lovely Carissa Carundas, the karunda of the natives of India, is sacred.

Gardenia,(gandha-raja), the perfume-king, the white flowers of G. lucida, and other species of Gardenia, being af luscious and most exquisite fragrance, combining that of the orange flower, rose, and narcissus, and their stems yielding, the strongly odoriferous gum-resin dekamali. See Section A. The genus is usually said to have been named by Ellis in honour of the Garden, of Charleston.

Ixora (Eshwara, or Ishwara-gd), meaning Siva. See bandhuka, Section A.

Parvata (Parvati), the Mountaineer, one of the names of Devi, the Goddess, the wife of Siva. P. indica is the wild coffee of Bombay Anglo-Indians.

Quamoclit (Kama-lata), Cupid's creeper, Q. vulgaris, the Cardinal, of Jasmine rouge, the Forget-me-not of Anglo-Indians, being sacred to the Hindu god of love, Kama-deva ; the crimson flowered variety being designated Lal-Kama-lata, the red ringlets of Cupid. The white-flowered variety is the ishk-pecha, or Love's ringlets, of the Persians. Don, formed the genus, and, if the far-fetched phallic allusion to be traced in this derivation was present to his mind, it might indicate that he was aware of the Indian and Persian erotic associations of the plant. The first person to suggest the true etymology of Quamoclit was John Graham, Deputy Postmaster-General of Bombay, the author of A Catalogue of Plants Growing in Bombay, 1878, the most alluring book on Indian botany ever printed. He died on the 28th of May, of the same year, at Khandalla, the favourite scene of his botanical explorations, and is there buried behind the Travellers' Bugalow, at the extremity, marked by his monument, of an upland turfy expanse, dotted all over, from June to September, with the white fragrant flowers of the little terrestrial orchid, Habenaria platyphylla.

Mussænda and Anamirta are generic Latinised names of plants above cited, which suggest Indian origins, but I can give no clue to them.

Section F.—Indian names of plants derived from names of places.

The Indian plants giving names to places are too many to enumerate ; but two have been cited above —tagara, conjectured to have given its name to the ancient unidentified Tagara, and which actually gives its name to Tagarapuram in the Madras presidency—and karavira conjectured to have given its ancient name to the Kholapur state—and which gives its name to the modern village of Karavira in that state. The two following are the only native Indian names of plants derived from names of places.

Champa, champa.—(Michelia Champaka), from Champa, or Champa, a province of Cambogia, identified with Cochin-China by the early Arab and European travellers (Marco Polo, Nicolo Conti, &c.) The country took its name from an Aryan tribe of the North-West Frontier of India called Cambojas. Whenever they found their numbers increasing beyond the means of support to be found in the Tirah and Kurum highlands, they raided the rich lowlands of Hindustan, their raids at last extending into Farther India, where meeting with no more highly-civilised people than themselves, they permanently settled and gave their name to Cambogia ; and to its best known vegetable production, gamboge. They also gave their name to Cambyses, whose family it has been recently said descended from the Cambojas. Camb, means bent, curved, arched, and hence a crest, the neck of a horse, and again, the comb of a cock, and hence strong, brave, manly, or tumultuous ; and it is interesting to note that Afrid, the same word as Afrite in the Arabian Nights, is, in these latter senses, but a translation of Camb. This word Camb appears in Scotland in the form of Cambus, marking a bend in the Frith of Forth, in Cambuskenneth, Cambus-lang et cetera, and in Campbell, the clan of crooked mouths ; and in England in Cambridge, the to n of the curved ford of the Granta. There is really no river Cam, but only the Granta. The first name of the town was Grantabryeg, and the name of the Granta is still preserved in that of the village of Granchester, near Cambridge. But the bridge at Cambridge marks the ancient Camboritum i.e., camb-ored, the curved ford, the name of which becoming confused with Cantebriegge, the corrupted form of Grantabryeg, the latter gradually gave way to the mongrel form of Cambridge.

Yavanala.—(Zea Mays) Ionian reed ; introduced into India by the Portuguese. From the time of Alexander's invasion the Hindus seem to have designated all Europeans as Yavanas, and still often speak, even of the English, when intending, apparently, to convey an intangible suggestion of contempt, as Yavanas.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

22 January, 1898.

A SCANDALOUS case in connection with the Stamford "Hotel" at Singapore has aroused public attention to the need for stricter enforcement of the licensing law. Two girls from Australia, engaged as barmaids in the "Hotel," threw-up their engagements at once on discovering that the establishment bore an ill repute. The Supreme Court upheld the action of the girls, who have since been assisted by the public and by the Government to return to Australia.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	11
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	5	2	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	16	3	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	3	3	26
	Chuckla	1	1	
	Umarkhady	6	2	
	Dongri	6	3	
C	Market	14	4	39
	Dhobi Talao	10	9	
	Fanaswady	8	0	
	Bhuleshwar	10	1	
	Khara Talao	5	0	
	Kumbarwada	4	2	
D	Khetwady	9	3	19
	Girgaum	12	8	
	Chowpatty	2	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	6	1	56
	Tr wady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	2	1	
	Kamatipura	9	5	
	Tardeo	6	0	
	Byculla	14	8	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	3a	2	12
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	2	1	
G	Mahim	1	0	3
	Worlee	4	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-it. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		3	
	Jaki		0	
	Grant Road		7	
	St. George's		1	
	Pathara Prabhu		2	
	Madanpura		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jain, Parel		1	
	Telagu		3	
	Clive Road		0	
	Hindu		1	
	Modh & Porward		6	
	Arthur Road		4	117
	Nizampura		10	
	Narielwady		0	
	Dariasthan		12	
	Modykhana		2	
	3rd Bholwada		6	
	Port Trust		1	
	Police		4	
	Khoja		1	
	Marwadi Fatepur		2	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		2	
	Bhatia		4	
	Jullia		1	
	Maratha		12	
	Geni Mahomedan		7	
	Total	162	153	283
	Total plague deaths to date	20,873	18,497	
	Same date last year	94	108	209
	Total mortality same date 1896	...	...	77

a One European.

RE-ARRANGEMENTS OF SUB-DIVISIONS.

Twenty-one European police officers of the Poona Punitive Police Force, who have been drafted to Bombay on plague duty, arrived here yesterday morning, and have been distributed to the various sections of the city. In order to grapple with the plague more efficiently, the Plague Committee have recently subdivided the several wards of the city, each sub-division or section having several search parties. Each of these search parties should have a European police officer ; but as the Plague Committee increased the scale of house-to-house visitation, the demand for European police officers also increased. This the Police Commissioner was unable to supply in view of the need for these officers in other directions. The Plague Committee thereupon made an application for the help of District Police, with the result that twenty-one European officers of the Poona Punitive Police were drafted. On arrival they went for orders to the offices of the Plague Committee. In the evening they were distributed to the various sections.

It is thought that Miss MacDougall, the nurse who has been attacked with plague, has very slender chances of recovery.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From the above reports it appears that in the Colaba District a case of plague was detected in the Municipal sweepers' chawl, and removed to the Modikhana Hospital. Two dead bodies of sufferers from plague were examined in the same chawl. A third dead body was examined at No. 65, Nowroji Road, and the cause was assigned to plague. In the same ward, Fort District, fourteen cases occurred, as under : two cases were removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital, one from Nanabhoy Lane, and the other from Forbes Street ; one case each from Parsee Bazaar Street, Bomanji Lane, Mungesh Senoi Street, Mint Road, Holi Chuckla (Soonderji Jadowji's House), Pitha Cross Lane, and Dwarkardas Street, and were removed to different hospitals. Three cases occurred in Borah Bazaar Street, and were removed to the Bhatia Hospital. Two deaths were recorded, one in Karwar Street, and the other in Calicut Street. In the Mandvie ward thirteen cases of plague, one of suspicious fever, and one death due to the same disease were recorded. In C ward, Market section showed ten cases and one death Dhobie Talao section six cases and two deaths, and Fanaswady section no cases and one death. In the same ward (north) three deaths and no cases were recorded in the Kumbarwada section, seven cases and four deaths in the Khara Talao section, and one case and three deaths in the Bhuleshwar section. In D ward (west) one case was removed from roadside at Mahaluxmi for observation. One family was deported from the compound of the Walkeshwar Temple, being fresh arrivals from an infected area. In the same ward (east) Dr. Seervai removed eight cases of plague, four from the David Sassoon Reformatory, at Chunam Kiln Road to the Arthur Road Hospital, one from No. 10, Khetwady 10th Lane, to Parsee Fever Hospital, and three from different localities to various plague hospitals. In addition to these there was also a suspicious case of plague, which was removed to a hospital. Dr. Jather removed two cases to the Maratha Hospital. In E ward the Nagpada sections showed two cases of plague and one death. The Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Mazagon sections showed eighteen cases of plague, five of relapsing fever, three of suspicious fever, and twelve deaths due to plague. Fourteen contacts were removed to the camp. In the Parel and Mahim districts one case of plague was removed to the Parel Hospital, and three deaths were recorded.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 600 persons were detained under observation in the Modikhana Camp, and 372 in the Wari Bunder Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were, yesterday, 91 deaths from plague recorded in the various plague hospitals, and 1,277 patients remaining in them under treatment.

INOCULATION.

The number of persons inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the Khosro Lodge Bungalow, at Nesbit Lane, on Tuesday, was :—Khojas 5, and other nationalities 3. Total to date :—Khojas 5,783, and other nationalities 1,297. Grand total 7,080. Out of 5,783 Khojas, 1,456 are re-inoculated.

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

Hospital returns for Jan. 16th to Feb. 15th :—Admissions 219, deaths 137—24 in 12 hours, 35 in 24, and 30 more in 48 hours. Discharged cured, 33 ; observation cases. 4 ; under and treatment, 61.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 327, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,237, making a total of 2,564 persons. Departures by sea 1,596, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,594, making a total of 4,190 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals 1,626 persons.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am informed of a persistent rumour, which has even attracted the attention of the plague authorities, to the effect that a boy died of plague in the compound of the school, which is popularly known as the "Wilson School." This is entirely false. I am not aware that any of my boys is ill of plague, or that anyone has recently died of the disease. As far as I can judge, they have hitherto escaped wonderfully.—Yours, &c.,

N. MACNICOL.

Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, Feb. 22.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND 1898.

The following subscriptions have been promised to date :—

	Rs.
N M Wadia, Esq	1,000
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit	500
J N Tata, Esq	500
H H the Aga Khan	350
Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit	300
Adamjee Peerbhoy, Esq	300
Sir George Cotton	250
J R Greaves, Esq	250
A K Leslie, Esq	100
F C H Snow, Esq	100
Sir James Campbell, K C I E	250
Premchund Roychund, Esq	100
R H Vincent, Esq	100
Abdulally Carimbhoy, Esq	250
A European Gentleman	100
Anonymous	50
Hajee Haroon Sidik, Esq	100
Dorabjee Cursetjee Patel, Esq	51
H Conroy, Esq	100
Rao Bahadur Ghellabhoy Haridas	50
L P Russell, Esq	100
H N Alexander, Esq	50
R S Brown, Esq	51
J H Sleigh, Esq	100
Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha, Esq	500
The Hon Mr A Abercrombie	25
L Penny, Esq	25
The Hon Mr N G Chandavarkar	50
Basil Scott, Esq	100
The Hon Mr Vizhnucandas Atmaram	200
Sheth Dolundas	150
Messrs Richardson and Cruddas	500
Disputed amount between Tailor and Customer	4-8
Messrs Khatao Mukonjee, Sons and Co	250
Lieut-Col Gerald Martin	100
Gokuldas Joychand, Esq	25
X Y Z	50
F A Little, Esq	100
Messrs Geo Ganagan and Co	100
W A H	15
Ardesir Sorabjee Dustoor Camdina, Esq	50
J Sanders-Slater, Esq	100
The Hon Mr Nowrojee N Wadia, C I E	250
Mancherjee Limji and Bardsley	100
Jamsetjee Ardesir Wadia, Esq	100
The Hon Dr Bhalchandra K Bhatawadekar	25
T Ralph Douse, Esq	250
H M Phipson, Esq	100
Christopher B Lynch, Esq	50
Captain C H G Haymen	20
The Hon Mr Khimsidas Parekh	100
A Benevolent Parsee Gentleman	150
E Greenwood, Esq	50
A Sympathiser	25
Col Stevens	50
The Hon Mr H M Thomson	50
Messrs Ralli Brothers	200
The Hon Mr Pherozshah M Mehta	100
Messrs George S Frise and Co	200
G H Farran Esq	50
Messrs Morarjee Gokuldas and Co	250
Ardesir P Cama Esq	50
Harkisondas Narotumdas, Esq	100
Total	Rs. 6,841-8

P C H SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 21st February, 1898.

BANDORA PLAGUE FUND.

	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	610
Mr Shamji Runchord	10
Mr Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	10
Mr Toolsidas Keshavdas	10
Mr Dinshaw Jeewanjee	5
Mr M M Su off	5
Mr Soraljee H Bachwalla	15
Mr B R Kotwal	1
Mr J D Almeida	10
Mr A C Dias	2
Mr Radsha Pandu	10
Through Father Saldanha	29
Messrs Runchordass & Purshottum, Brokers to Messrs N Futehally & Co	5
Total	Rs. 717

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

For the first distances—500 yards—on Friday morning, the conditions for tall scores was all that could be wished, and members took advantage of it to some purpose. Three only missed the possible by one point, and four others were close up with 29 each. At the 600 yards they were the more fortunate who had the first turn, for by the time the second batch went down the wind got very shifty and puzzled them a good deal. Lieut. Sharp's shoot was, however, a very good one, being only one shoot of the highest possible. The full scores are :—

27TH COMPETITION.

Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	27a
C P O G Williams, Royal Navy	27o
Vol F E Otto, G I P R Vols	27c
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	26a
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26d
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	26e
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	26c
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	25f
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	25e
Cr-Sergt E Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	24e
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	24c
C P O H Ault, Royal Navy	21
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	21
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	20
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Cr-Sergt W J Knight, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	18

a handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st spoon ; b hand capped 6 points, winner of 3rd spoon ; c handicapped 8 points; d handicapped 10 points ; e handicapped 6 points ; f handi capped 2 points, winner of 2nd spoon.

28TH COMPETITION.

Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	27a
Vol F E Otto, G I P Ry Vol	25b
C P O G Williams, Royal Navy	24b
C P O H Ault, Royal Navy	22c
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	22d
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	22e
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vol	21b
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	21b
Corpl J J D'souza, Bo Vo Rifles	20f
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	19f
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Cr-Sergt E Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Cr-Sergt W J Knight, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	14
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vol	9
Cr-Sergt J E Keess Bo Vol Rifles	4

a handicapped 8 points, winner of 2nd spoon; b handicapped 8 points ; c handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon ; d handicapped 10 points ; e handicapped 4 points, winner of 3rd spoon ; f handicapped 6 points.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. F. E. FREELAND, R. E., Assistant Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, has been transfered to Kampti, and will proceed to join there as early as possible.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIF FUND.

SPEAKING of the fund opened by the Municipal Commissioner for the relief of those who have the misfortune to lose their bread-winners from the effects of the plague, the *Rast Goftar* writes : "It might be observed that the majority of subscribers are Europeans, while among the comparatively smaller number of natives the names of our local political agitators, who are ever ready to urge the claims of the "dumb millions" on the platforms and in the press, are conspicuous by their absence. Not a single local politician, who is ever ready to give full play to his tongue against the actions of Government, whatever they might be, has deemed it his duty to subscribe a brass farthing to the fund started for the poor and distressed of their community. There never such wide-spread and acute distress felt amongst the poor of the city, and it is not asking too much that every man, who is earning his bread with the sweat of his brow, should at a juncture like the present consider it his pious duty to send to Mr. Snow at least a week's income for the relief of those who, though they might be temporarily safe from the ravages of the plague, suffered from starvation, and had not sufficient clothes to protect themselves against the morning and evening chills, which are in a great measure responsible for the present abnormally high mortality.—The *Indian Spectator* says : "We trust, Bombay will heartily respond to Mr. Snow's very timely appeal for funds to help the numerous persons whom the death by plague of the bread-winner makes completely destitute. This, of all the aspects of the plague, is indeed the most heart-rending. The plague is thus a severer calamity than famine itself. It behoves every community to supplement Mr. Snow's efforts by founding organizations to look after those whom the plague is reducing to the extremes of poverty, for a general fund, good in its way, would hardly reach and relieve all that need relief."

THE LAW OF SEDITION.

Refering to the law of sedition recently passed, the *Indian Spectator* discourses : "The Bill to amend the law of sedition has, after all, become the law of the land, the Council adopting it in the form in which the Select Committee recommended its adoption, the only amendment, of the many sensible ones proposed, which was accepted, being that of Sir Griffith Evans, specifically exempting from the operation of the section innocent ventilations of religious grievances. The passing of the measure is the freshest and, perhaps, the most momentous illustration of the new doctrine of the present Government of Her Majesty, that in Indian matters, Indian official authorities should have virtually the final voice. That was the meaning, we believe, of Lord George Hamilton's declining to accede to Sir William Wedderburn's prayer that the Sedition Bill be not passed till the Commons had expressed their views thereon. His Lordship said that he did not want thus to shirk responsibility in the matter. We wonder how a reference to Parliament, and even an obedience to its wishes, can be tantamount to a shirking of responsibility by any of the Ministers under a constitution which makes that body the supreme power in the State."—The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes : "So the Sedition Bill is now" passed into law, despite the unanimous procest of all communities. The fact exemplifies in a remarkable degree what Mr. Mehta observed in the Legislative Council the other day. It is *votes*, not arguments, which give legislation, however high-handed and arbitrary, its sanction. Bolstered by the opinions "made to order" by the provincials, the Imperialists declined in serried phalanx to yield an inch. That would have been as fatal as the Deluge. So the Bill is now law. And it will not be wrong to say that the Sedition Bill is the high road to perdition for publicists."

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

Referring to the proceedings of the last Convocation of the Bombay University, the *Rast Goftar* remarks : "This year's University" Convocation, unlike last year's, passed off with some eclat, as it was the first at which His Excellency the Governor presided as Chancellor of the University. To disarm all criticism, his Excellency from the commencement premised that his was to be a practical rather than an academical address. He struck the keynote of the address in insisting upon a development of the will and character of the student "pari passu" with the development of his intellect. He held up for imitation the ideal that was set up in Hindu society of old, where the young student, by a long course of discipline, fitted himself for the duties of the household, as a student absorbed in his studies reverently looking up to his teachers and elders, and as the householder taking upon himself the burden and heat of the day."—The *Indian Spectator* observes : "Speaking at the Convocation of the University on Tuesday last, his Excellency the Governor said that, having been intended for the army, he laid no claims to great erudition, and that, therefore, his remarks would be more of a general politician than of a single-minded professor of learning. Of a homily with this were the many shrewd and neatly expressed remarks on various aspects of learning, with which his Excellency's speech on the occasion was so full. Learning for learning's sake, indeed, is an excellent thing in its own way ; and we join his Excellency in eagerly looking forward for a Prof. Nanjawan or a Dr. Bhandarkar to come out with every year's batch of University graduates. But with the majority, learning is a means to an end, and the functions and objects of a University are as much to set up the preliminary conditions necessary for the rise up of savants, as to give a "liberal" education to all its *alumni*—an education worthy of free men—an education which will fit men for the general duties or useful citizen,—an education of which, to quote his Excellency's words, "the finished product should be a man of trained intelligence and firm character, ready to undertake any duty which his position and his work in life may impose upon him."—The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes : "Bombay University Convocations have now-a-days lost all the attractions they once possessed. The reason is not far to seek. The public expect the Chancellor's or the Vice-Chancellor's address to be something worth remembering as much for its deep thought as for its literary finish. In fact, the critical audience wishes to hear a scholarly speech. Instead they are treated either to rhetorical rigmarole or mediocre inanity. Sometimes it is a stilted sermon from the mount, without the divine afflatus or inspiration. And sometimes it is purring platitude. Such has been the fate of almost all Convocation addresses."—The *Gujerati* observes : "Lord Sandhurst's Convocation address was brief, and having regard to the heavy pressure of the manifold duties that now devolve upon his Lordship we do not wish to complain on the score of its brevity. Further we have no hesitation in expressing our general concurrence in the views he expressed on the subject of educationthough they are not quite free from a little local colouring which his Excellency might have avoided at a time when an impartial judgment on current question is not possible even in persons outside the school room. Whilst we generally agree with the principle the Chancellor laid down for observance in imparting or receiving education we can hardly accept the implication or assumptions underlying his address."

A COMPLAINT AGAINST THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The *Indian Spectator* gives expression to a well-founded complaint against the Plague Committee in these terms : "The Plague Committee do not seem to have lost, as yet, their faith in the wisdom of practically confining the population in the badly affected centres within the areas in which they have been living and are being decimated. For, in spite of the Government Resolution recommending the necessity of having such affected areas as largely deserted as possible, and urging that no time be lost in giving every facility for people in the infested localities to go and settle in temporary health camps outside the city, restrictions continue to be put upon the people intending to camp out or settle in the suburbs. For instance, people are quarantined at Bandora, unless they have monthly railway passes, or produce certificates from the Bombay Plague Committee, which certificates are not granted even to the residents of tenements which have not registered any plague case, unless each and every member of the family, intending to camp out, goes to the ward office daily to have himself or herself examined for full ten days in succession. Thus, families have either to take temporary houses for each member, including servants, or to put themselves to the vexation and trouble of going to the ward medical office, every day, for over a week. And after going out, no one can come back to Bombay unless armed with a monthly railway pass ! These and the like restrictions practically amount to prohibitions, with the results that many a well-to-do family with even houses of theirs in the suburbs are unable to leave the city."—The *Gujerati* states on another subject "The pass system is still causing needless hardships. Loud complaints have been made and yet the system has neither been abolished nor improved. In is cruel to detain women and children without the necessary clothes to protect them against cold on a chilly night, though they have undergone a week's quarantine in Bombay and have obtained a pass which says that its holders shall not be detained in their journey. Letters after letters have appeared in the dailies, bitterly complaining of the absurdity of issuing passes and then preventing passengers from continuing their journey. Similarly we see no sense in keeping people in quarantine without any protection and shelter. Scientific quarantine does not mean isolation or confinement only without the necessary accompaniments. It is not science to enforce quarantine rules without providing the requisite sheds or huts."

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks upon the progress made by the City of Bombay Improvement Bill : "The City of Bombay Improvement Bill has apparently made considerable progress, and we have now clear indications that all concerned will, on the one hand, facilitate its amendment still further, and on the other, quicken and smoothen its passages through the Council. Its importance was well emphasized by his Excellency the Governor's personal introduction of it in the Council with an elaborate defensive and explanatory speech. The declaration of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, jealous champion as he has proved himself to be of the Corporation, that he could not subscribe to the view that the new Trust was an attack on that body and an encroachment on its province, will, with similar expression of opinion from Dr. Bhalchandra, do much to reconcile people to the view that a separate Trust alone could, if any agency could at all, undertake, with probabilities of success in the near future, the herculean, but peremptorily necessary work of making healthy this beautiful and beloved city of ours, and of destroying the death-traps and disease-breeding conditions with which at present it is scattered."

The *Gujerati* observes, "The discussion, that ensued on the City Improvement Bill, was indeed very voluminous and instructive. Lord Sandhurst, to whom the credit is due of initiating this important measure placed it before the Council in a luminous, comprehensive and very conciliatory speech which is certain to command careful attention outside the Council. The Councillors, who followed him, spoke in a similarly appreciative and sympathetic strain. If there was no note of serious discord, that was partially due to his Excellency's earnest assurance that government meant no flank movement against the powers and dignity of the Corporation, and to the recognition on his part of the limited powers of the municipality and of the aimless character of the criticism that has been passed upon it during the last twelve months by irresponsible writers." The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks facetiously ; "His Excellency the Governor in Council, has at last been able to launch on the wide world of Bombay his favourite bantling already baptised as the "City of Bombay Improvement Bill," of course, with the assistance of the official nurses who will take precious care that the dear little thing in which are centered high hopes as it grows old of the future sanitary prosperity of the city comes to no harm in the nursing stage. It has already received all the choice blessings which a fond parent showers on his off-spring. And no doubt the good nurses will dandle it on their knees and tell us at the expiration of three weeks which may perchance be prolonged into three months how healthy and every way sound in wind and limb has it grown under their tender care and motherly affection."

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 12th February.

Alfred Ernest Markwick, M.I.M.E., engineer, Karachi, Sind, for improvements in air valves and their seatings, especially applicable for use in air-compressor cylinder covers.

Ardeshir Burjorji Godrej, of Bazaar Gate, Fort, Bombay, for improvements in tower bolts.

Charles N. E. Watke, engineer, care of Messrs. Tothill Sharp &Co., Sirdars buildings, Fort, Bombay, for the "Sharp cycle prop."

E. Craig Williams, librarian, Imperial library, residing at 94 Dhurrumtala street, Calcutta, for an improved lid or cover for stationery or other cabinets.

Ganesh Mahadev Janorikur, teacher, Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, for "Janorikur's universal big types."

The Valentine Extract Company, limited, manufacturers, of St. George's house, Eastcheap, London, for improvements in capsuling food extracts, medicines and the like.

Levi Hilbeth Young, manufacturer of 22 Paddock street, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, for improvements in reversible locking nuts on bolts used in fastening the fish plates on the rails of railroads and for like purposes.

John Kiel Tullis, tanner and currier, of 9 Spring gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow, for improvements in treating hides and skins.

Thomas Holliday, of the firm of Read Holliday & Sons, limited, chemical manufacturers, of Upperhead row, Huddersfield England, for improvements in acetylene lamps for carriages, cycles, motor cars and other vehicles.

John McDonnell, of the Public Works department of the Government of Ceylon Kandy, Ceylon, for improvements in apparatus for keeping tea leaf cool during the process of rolling by machinery.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed,

Messrs. Andre Braly, civil engineer, of 8 Rue Sainte Beuve, Paris, and Louis Braly, geneologist of 19 Cours de la liberte, Lyons, for improved mean of preventing the falsification of liquid and other products works of art monetary and other documents and apparatus for use in connections therewith. (Specification filed 7 February 1898.

Oscar Gisiari, engineer, of 70 Milkwood road, Herne hill, London, for improvements in the generation of motive power. (Specification filed 31 January 1898.)

William Warburton, dyer and bleacher, of 70 Adswood lane east, Stockport, England, for an improved method of extracting vegetable fibres. (Specification filed 7 February 1898.)

Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of 11 Clyde road, Redland, Bristol, in the county of Gloucester, for improvements in car couplings. (Specification filed 31 January 1898.)

Messrs. Jules Emringer and Prosper Emile Marchand, makers of aerated water apparatus, both of 57 Rue Meslay, Paris, for an apparatus for making aerated liquids. (Specification filed 31 January 1898.)

John Whittle gentleman of 27 Frampton place, Boston Lincolnshire for improvements in locomotive type of engines. Specification filed 7 February 1898.)

Christian Wilhelm Luther manufacturer of wooden articles of Reval Russia for an improved manufacture of water proof glue. (Specification filed 7 February 1898.)

Messrs. Frederick Georgo Morris Brittin, surgeon and Benjamin

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

OWING to various reasons, which it is not necessary to particularise, there is a lull for a time in the demands of those who act as our national watchdogs in regard to naval efficiency. The promise of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that in next year's Estimates due provision will be made for an increased personnel has taken the wind out of the sails of those who have been agitating in this direction. They have formulated their demands and have stated what they believe to be the minimum number necessary. As regards material also, it is now generally recognised that the time has passed for further agitation, inasmuch as the programme may be considered settled, with the reservation that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will keep in hand a sufficient sum to enable Mr. Goschen to augment his programme later in the year should the outlook abroad warrant it. We take it for granted that the dispute in the engineering trade is at an end, and that by the commencement of the new financial year every possible effort will be made by the utilisation of our resources for ship-building, armour-plate making, and machinery manufacture to make up for the time lost during the last six months. The Admiralty have a unique opportunity, for the public thoroughly realises how they have been handicapped by the engineering dispute, and will be quite willing to endorse any special effort or outlay required to maintain our naval supremacy. So far as the works are concerned also, the programme in hand is satisfactory, and has, indeed, been the subject of but little criticism.

Promises, like pie-crust, are made to be broken, and so apparently are army regulations, more especially when "selection" is in the wind. Time after time cases occur which demonstrate the truth of the adage, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison." Moreover it often happens that one man—the selected one—obtains a dish of choice meat to which he is far from being strictly entitled, whilst, as the result of this, some unfortunate fellow is dosed with professional prussic acid. It is of course undeniable that retirements on account of age often involve considerable hardship, and sympathy with those who are "caught" only by a few weeks or months is very natural. Yet it ought surely to excite feelings of even greater pity when we consider the cases of those who become liable to compulsory retirement simply in consequence of some former breach of the regulations made in favour of some one else. By all means let men of well-known merit be specially promoted or retained. We want the very best men that we can get, and if by keeping them others are sacrificed it is only the fortune of war, and the few must suffer for the benefit of the many. But there is no doubt that in many cases there has been an over-riding of the regulations in favour of quite ordinary mortals, resulting in the ruin of far more competent men.

The American papers have been quite jubilant over the fact of an electric launch having been ordered from a builder in the United States for H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia; but they all omitted to state that at the same time the order was placed in America another order was placed in this country with Messrs. Kerby, Bowen, Limited, who are now building their boat in the Isle of Wight, under the supervision of the Russian Naval Attaché. We are told that many new ideas are being incorporated in this launch; but those responsible for the same do not intend to point out their advantages till they have been approved by practical experience. This probably followed from the construction by the above Company of successful launches for German, French, and Austrian steamship and armament companies, and private (and sometimes Royal) individuals, not to speak of British customers. It will be of interest, when the time arrives, to compare the relative advantages of the launches—one all American and the other all English manufacture.

A very interesting experiment in coaling, intended partly to test the coaling appliances of Portsmouth and also the relative powers of the various ships' companies engaged, was that which took place on Wednesday at the above-named port. Four ships participated: the Majestic, which took in 1,120 tons, the Mars 1,050 tons, the Resolution 1,295 tons, and the Prince George 850 tons. The coal was brought alongside the ship, but the crews did the work themselves. The evolution commenced at daybreak, and the Mars finished first, having put 1,050 tons into her bunkers in just over nine hours. The following were the figures per hour: First hour, 130; second, 136; third, 124; fourth, 160; fifth, 180; seventh, 160; eighth, 100; ninth, 70; or an average of 122 tons a working hour. The Prince George took in her quota in two hours, the average being 110 tons for each hour, and 143 for the best. These times do not by any means beat the record of the Magnificent at Vigo in December last. On that occasion also the vessels had to break bulk as well as coal from one side of the ship, and the average of the Magnificent for four hours and fifty minutes was 160·4 tons an hour, or at the rate of nearly three tons a minute. In one respect, however, the Mars makes a record score, for while at Vigo the best time in one hour was 164 tons, there was one hour on Wednesday, just before dinner, when the Mars took in 180. No account that we have yet received states whether the coal in the barges, which were brought to the ships, was already in sacks. If this was so, of course it makes considerable difference.

We are rather surprised to see that the Admiralty have thought it necessary to refuse to station a training ship in Auckland harbour. The request for an old warship was made by the Auckland Harbour Board, but the precise conditions under which this request was made to the Admiralty have not become public property, so that their lordships may have had excellent reasons for their refusal; but the reason given to the Harbour Board is not quite convincing. Their lordships pointed out that the training required for the Navy was of so technical a character as to render it improbable that benefit would be derived from stationing a training ship in so distant a colony. Against this it might be urged that officers with the needful experience might perhaps be sent out to train the Auckland recruits. We quite admit, however, that the home system of training is very technical and very good, whilst there is no difficulty whatsoever in obtaining as many boys for the Navy in the United Kingdom as Parliament is inclined to vote. The Hon. T. A. Brassey and other writers who have been urging the formation of reserves of seamen in our colonies quite recognise that the active list can be maintained without difficulty from our own population. If the Auckland Board had desired to train naval reservemen their request for a ship-of-war might have been more worthy of attention.

One of the news agencies circulated a report last week to the effect that the Government had decided to increase the personnel of the Navy by 5,000 men, and that Parliament would be invited to sanction this addition. If this statement was intended to convey the impression, that additional men were at once to be added to the active list, we take leave to doubt the accuracy of the report; but if it referred to the provisions of the coming estimates nothing is more probable than such an addition in the next financial year. There is internal evidence, however, that the report pointed to special legislation, for it was further asserted that 2,000 stokers and 300 artificers would be added to the Fleet during the current quarter. This latter statement appears to be utterly unreliable and improbable. There is generally some slight difficulty in entering naval stokers, owing to the physical standard so rightly insisted upon by the Admiralty, and no such large addition to this branch of the personnel has ever been made in so limited a time as three months. From this it may be judged that the other portion of the report is equally ill-founded, or at least premature.

The Japanese protected cruiser Chitose has also been launched at the Union Ironworks, San Francisco, being one of two vessels of the Yoshino type in course of construction in America. It is interesting to compare her with the Hai Chi. Her displacement is greater (4,760 tons), and she is built upon broader lines, for with the same length, she has 49ft. beam, and the maximum draught is said to be 17ft. 7in. The speed will be less, 22 1-2 knots as compared with twenty-four, but, on the other hand, the smaller armament will be heavier, for, with the same proportion of 8in. (breech-loading) and 4·7 in. (quick firing) guns, she will have twelve 12prs., two 8prs. and two 2 1-2prs.

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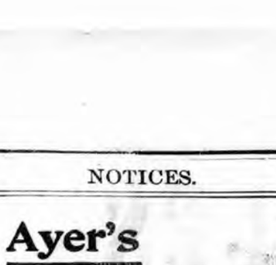

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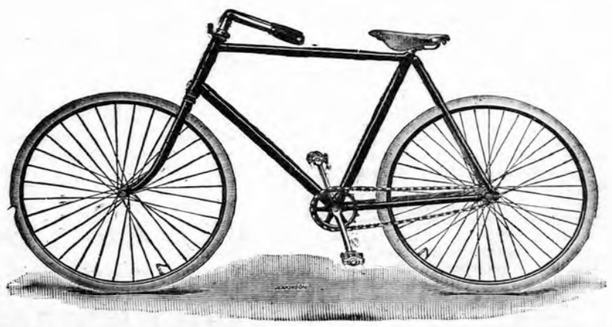

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